RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 66 BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
20 Mar.	RAZMAK o ..	..	10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..	..	16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..	..	7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..	..	15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	..	16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,327
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	..	16,109
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	..	16,100
29 ,,	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..	..	7,952
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..	..	10,918
10 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	..	16,500
24 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ..	15,993
31st ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	..	16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
21st ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March. Extra steamer at reduced rates:—

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ...	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
3rd June	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
17th ,,	HATIMURA* ..	7,784
1st July	MANORA ..	7,888
22nd ,,	MERKARA ..	8,385
12th August	MANELA ..	8,313
2nd Sept.	DUMANA ..	8441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
23rd Mar.	MIRZAPORE* ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
9th ,,	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
19th Mar.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
20th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
22nd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
24th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi, and P. Gulf Ports
31st ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG. KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steames.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kubo ..	5976	8 March	21 Mar
*Wakasa Maru ..	K. Teramoto	6070	12 ,,	25 ,,
xPenang Maru ..	K. Torii	5214	24 ,,	28 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	M. Shigy	6785	25 ,,	8 April
*Sado Maru ..	T. Sonoyama	5893	29 Mar.	11 Apr
xBengal Maru ..	M. Araki	5396	11 April	15
Toyooka Maru ..	J. Tsuji	7098	15 ,,	29 ,,
T*amba Maru ..	T. Fujisawa	5845	28 ..	12 May

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	176

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor),
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Heimei Maru ..	Y. Oma	4,364	8 Mar	17 Mar.
* Sumatra Maru ..	L. Kawasaki	5,863	14 ,,	19 ,,
Tacoma Maru ..	G. Kojima	5,850	14 ,,	25 ,,
Vancouver Maru	....	5,864	15 ,,	27 ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	T. Yoshioka	4,900	20 ,,	30 ,,
*Indus Maru ..	T. Shimazaki	4,366	28 ,,	4 April
Celebes Maru ..	H. Gotoh	5,863	29 ,,	12 ,,

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "OSHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY. No. 7.

BUY THE BEST

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,

LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER 25 YEARS

YOU GET Rs. 1500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1500 FULLY PAID-UP
Rs. 3000 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG. YOU ARE NO LOSER

GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO TELL YOU HOW IS IT

For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY.
Bombay Branch,
Custom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort. Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium R. . or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

"B. C. P. W." ANTISEPTIC Tooth Powder An ideal dentifrice for daily use.

"B. C. P. W." RODOFEN Best Antiseptic Dental Cream.

MANUFACTURED BY.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.

Can now be had from:—

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)

18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD. and at Phone No. 40784 Sindhurst Road, GIRGAUM

GAJJAR'S PLAGUE SPECIFICS

80 P. C. CURE

PLAGUE SOLUTION:—for internal administration
BUBO OINTMENT:—for external application
GERMICIDE:—Preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative and purgative
AGUE MIXTURE:—for Malaria and Dengue
Cologne Water, all B. P. Tinctures, etc.

For Particulars write To:—

IONIC PHARMACY, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SELLING AGENTS everywhere to sell our pure Asafoetida Apply for terms to the NATIONAL TRADING COY., Ludhiana.
A R2843

WANTED—CANDIDATES, searching employment. For terms send one anna stamp. EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ambala.
A R2837

WANTED—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST, Jain preferred. BATLIBOI & CO., Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R2887

WANTED—One INDIAN MIDWIFE (Hindu preferred) for duty in Sadar Hospital, Panna. Pay Rs. 30 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE STATE SURGEON, Panna, C. I.

WANTED—A competent and expert CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, who can take charge of the departments of a Mill. Apply to Box No. 1292, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2873

AGENTS and DEALERS WANTED for our most attractive Metal Toys, painted in beautiful colours. Sample outfit, containing about 250 toys for Rs. 30 (freight paid). THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street—Camp KARACHI.
A R2862

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT and CASHIER for well-known Dramatic Company in up-country. Pay eighty and sixty, free Boarding and Lodging. Cash security Rupees 4,000 and 3,000 required. Apply to Box No. 1208, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2894

WANTED—An experienced MEDICAL GRADUATE with British registrable qualifications for the full time post of Lecturer in Anatomy. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, 89, Lamington Road, Bombay No. 11, stating terms with copies of testimonials.
A 26287

WANTED—ACCOUNTANTS, DOCTORS, OVERSEERS, ENGINEERS, STENOGRAPHERS, TRAINED TEACHERS, TYPISTS, NURSES, and other high salaried Staff. Agency conducted by influential public man, who held high positions. Brotherly treatment. Stamp. CONTINENTAL SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Delhi, SHAHDRA.
A R2875

HOUSES FLATS TO LET.

TO LET at Santa Cruz (West), beautiful self-contained BUNGALOW, from May 1926. For particulars apply Mr. RODGERS, "Anne-Ville," Santa Cruz.
C R2888

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS, fresh and dry of Special Quality, are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, QUETTA.
R1327

MATRIMONIAL.

A JAIN UNDERGRADUATE of 26, wishes to marry an accomplished Mahomedan or Hindu lady. Young educated widows also may apply Box No. 1291, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2872

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—ROUND ENGLISH SAW for cutting wood, various size. Alluring price. Apply to Box No. 1296, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2892

FOR SALE—Complete DISC-LOADING BARBELL, weight 127 lbs. Price Rs. 80/. MADON'S HEALTH DEPOT, 249, Hornby Road.
T R2889

FOR SALE—RINK, CINEMA, THEATRE HALL, with 20 rooms, McLeod Road, Lahore, Grand building. Highly profitable investment. (Com.) agents also may negotiate. Apply sharp.—Mir NISAR ALI, P. O. Nakodar, Punjab.
N R2877

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—PERSONAL WEIGHING MACHINE, presently located on important station with lease. Handsome income. Apply to Box No. 1297, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2893

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A nice small PRESS with English and American types, treadle machine, etc., for Rs. 3,000. Good opportunity to merchants and businessmen, etc. Apply to "SALE", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
G R2885

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—A set of the authorised series of the Indian Law Reports for all the High Courts from 1876 to 1924 is to be disposed of. All the volumes are well-bound and in a good condition. Terms cash or Ry. receipt sent by V.P.P. Delivery in Bombay. Write stating highest offer to BALVANTRAO K. DESAI, Advocate, Girgaum Post Office Lane, Bombay 4.
L R2886

PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost, to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 2391

ASTROLOGY—Predictions for one year or detailed study and advice regarding any particular point one Rupee. Data required, Name, sex, place, time and date of birth or writing letter. Proprietor, KHIMANILAYAM ARAKANDAVALLUR, Post, South Arcot District.
R2726

POCKET Astrologer answers all questions wonderfully. Price one rupee:—Prof. CARI, DHENKANAL, Orissa.
P R2841

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage As. 4 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Wedows St. Fort Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SWEEPING REDUCTION in PRICE.—J. B. L. CASCADE, world's greatest Drugless Remedy for all diseases, original price Rs. 57/8. Now sold at Rs. 47/8. MADON'S HEALTH DEPOT, 249, Hornby Road.
T R2890

SWADESHI SUGAR.—The long felt pressing want of people, especially of Bombay Presidency for Indian Mill made Cane Sugars (Guaranteed pure) has now been supplied by Belapur Sugar Factory, Harigaon District, Ahmednagar, quality good (crystals and crushed), rates moderate. Please use these sugars thereby observe sentiments of your religion also help this important industry of India. SUB-AGENTS WANTED every Town. The established sugar dealers preferred, also wanted Hindu Canvassers, (Males and Females) to sell these Sugars in retail in Bombay to respectable families for domestic use. Qualified Parsis will also be welcome to take up this work. The influential persons, having love for Swadeshi Sugar need only apply. Good prospects for capable persons. For samples, rates, sub-agency terms for outstation markets and for canvassing work in Bombay apply or see personally Messrs. MOOLCHAND MOHAN LAL, SWADESHI Sugar Agents, Ramchandra Building, 2nd floor, Carnac Road Bombay 2.
T R2856

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per Insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

REVISION OF THE ELECTORAL ROLL OF THE UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the undersigned is preparing a revised electoral roll of the Bombay University constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council in respect of that part of the constituency only which is included within the limits of the city of Bombay.

2. Under paragraph 6, Schedule II appended to the Bombay Electoral Rules, "a person shall be qualified as an elector for the Bombay University constituency who, on the 1st day of April next preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll, had a place of residence in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Aden) and was a member of the Senate or an Honorary Fellow of the University or a graduate of the University of seven years' standing."

3. Persons of either sex who took a degree in the University of Bombay on or before the 1st day of April, 1919, and have a place of residence in the city of Bombay, whose names do not appear in the electoral roll at present in force and who desire to have their names entered on the revised roll of the University constituency for the city of Bombay, are hereby invited to send in their applications for the enrolment of their names so as to reach the University Registrar ON OR BEFORE WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST MARCH, 1926. No fee whatsoever is payable for enrolment. Forms of application for enrolment may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's office.

4. Persons whose names appear in the University roll for the city of Bombay at present in force and who have changed their place of residence since the publication of that roll are requested to notify the Registrar in writing, on or before the day named above, of their changed place of residence in order that their correct addresses may be entered on the revised roll. No form of notification is printed for the purpose.

5. The University Registrar is responsible for the revision of the electoral roll of the University constituency for the city of Bombay only. Persons residing outside the limits of the city of Bombay who desire to have their names entered on the revised University roll should apply for the enrolment of their names to the Collector of the District in which they have a place of residence.

6. A copy of the University electoral roll at present in force is open for public inspection at the University.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 3th March, 1926.
C26209

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NEW BRAHMACHARIS will be admitted on the occasion of the celebration of the next GURUKUL ANNIVERSARY —April 2-3-4. Parents or guardians intending to admit sons or wards as BRAHMACHARIS should send for and return having filled in application forms at the earliest. PRINCIPAL, Gurukul, Andheri.
26263

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Professor of English Literature at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh Applicants must have taken First Class Honours in English at the B.A., Examination and passed the M.A., also with distinction in English and a classical language Starting pay from Rs. 200 to 250 per mensem, according to academic qualifications and teaching experience, rising to a maximum of Rs. 300 p.m. by annual increment of Rs. 25 on confirmation after a year's probation. The post is permanent and pensionable and the engagement terminable only after three months' notice on either side. Applications should be addressed first instance, to the PRINCIPAL, Bahauddin College, and reach Junagadh on before the 20th of March, 1926.

SHEIKH MAHAMAD,
Dewan,
Junagadh State.
Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 7th March, 1926.
26242

TENDERS.

MYRABOLAMS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED on 22nd March, 1926, for 150 tons of Harda free in wagons at Stations on the M. S. M. Railway and 10 tons at Karwar Bunder free in Steamer.

Copies of Sale Notice can be had by application to the DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, KANARA W. D., KARWAR.

J. L. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D. Kanara.
Camp Via Karwar,
28th February, 1926.
26203

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED before 2 p.m. on the 1st April for the supply of petty supplies required in the following sub divisions from April 1926, to 31st March, 1927. Further information can be had during office hours from the office of the undersigned.

Item No.	Name of sub-divisions for which tender is called for	Approximate amount of the materials required. Rs.
1.	City sub-division	15,500
2.	Camp sub-division	9,500
3.	Hathmati & Khari cut canals sub-division	900
4.	Irrigation tanks sub-division	400
5.	Prantij sub-division	1,400
6.	Viramgam sub-djvision	3,400
7.	Dhandhuka sub-division	2,300
		33,400

(Sd.) G. D. DAFTARY,
Executive Engineer,
Ahmedabad Division.
C26238

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai VIJAYALAXMI widow and Administratrix of the property and credits of Dr. SHAMBHULAL GAVRISHANKER ADHIARU, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, situate at 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the freehold tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Maruti Street or Hanuman Lane, within the Fort of Bombay in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement sixty-two and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and Registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Old No. 47, New No. 410, Old Survey No. 751, and New Survey No. 2/8750, now redeemed and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 887, Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2464 and Street No. 26 and bounded, on or towards the North by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by the house of Kallianji Lakhamsey on or towards the South by the said Maruti Street and on or towards the West by a Mahomedan Mosque.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1926.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C26290

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913

and

In the matter of the Bombay Mining Developing Syndicate Limited. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

CHOTALAL ANANDJI CHOVAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vile Parle, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company ... Petitioner.

UPON reading the petition of C. A. Chovan, the Liquidator abovenamed declared on the 23rd day of February, 1926, and upon hearing Messrs. Lakhia Zaiwalla and Co., Attorneys for the said Liquidator I DO ORDER that the several persons named in the 4th column of the exhibit annexed to the said petition and marked "A" do attend the Sitting Judge in Chamber in the High Court of Bombay on THURSDAY, the 25th day of March, 1926, at 11.30 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.) upon the hearing of an application on the part of the said Liquidator that the said several persons being continutories of the above named Company may be ordered to pay to the said C.A. Chovan as such Liquidator as aforesaid at the office of his attorneys Messrs. Lakhia Zaiwalla and Co., 98, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 8 days of the service upon them respectively of the order to be made thereon the several sums of moneys set opposite to their respective names in the 9th column of the said Exhibit being the amount due from the said several persons in respect of their contributions at Rupees Five per share on the number of shares of the abovenamed Company set opposite to their respective names in the 8th column of the said Exhibit and that the said several persons may be ordered to pay the costs of the summons; the said application and the order to be made thereon and I DO FURTHER ORDER that the said Liquidator be and he is hereby given liberty to serve the summons upon the said several persons by forwarding by Registered Post of each of them a copy of this summons containing at the foot thereof the entry relating to him in the said Exhibit certified by the said Liquidator Attorneys to be a true copy thereof of his respective address as mentioned against his name in the 5th column of the said Exhibit and publishing this summons once in the "Bombay Chronicle" and Gujarati translation thereof once in the "Hindustan" and the "Jame Jamshed."

Dated this 25th day of February, 1926.
(Sd.) LAKHIA ZAIWALLA & CO.,
Liquidator's Attorneys.
(Sd.) MIRZA A. A. KHAN.
26284

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of NAYIK TULSIDAS SHIVLAL, of Vadnagar Targla Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Assur Virji, a Firm, residing at Vadnagar in Baroda State ..... Deceased

(1) SETH KHIMJI ASSUR VIRJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at 320, Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay. (2) NAYIK SHIVLAL MANSUKH, of Vadnagar, Hindu Inhabitant, retired, residing at Vadnagar in Baroda State, two of the Executors according to the tenor of the said Will. ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this first day of March in the year of our Lord One housand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
Deputy Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.
The 1st day of March, 1926.
Messrs. THATTE RANCHHODDAS & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C26235

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of Bai ANNAPURNABAI, widow of Chintaman Ramchandra Joshi, a family cook, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

MAHADEV SHRIDHAR SAHASRABUDHE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the sole Executor of the Will of Bai Annapurnabai, widow of Chintaman Ramchandra Joshi, residing at Zaoba's Oart, Thakurdwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-seventh day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
The 27th day of February, 1926.
Messrs. MANILAL KHER & SEQUEIRA,
C26291 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF MESSRS. BRAND AND CO.'S WELL KNOWN DISPENSARY AND CHEMIST'S SHOP AT FORT, STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th March, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Fort Street, opposite General Post Office, Fort, the following goods of Messrs. Brand and Co.'s dispensary and Chemist's Shop:—

Counters, cupboards, benches, medicine bottles, patent medicines etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF BLACK AND TEAK WOOD DRAWING, DINING AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY, CABINET, GRAMOPHONES, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, MUSICAL BOXES, ETC., ETC.

On a/c and risk of Office concerned, very valuable and handsome clocks.

On a/c and risk of Hindu family:
Very valuable Jewellery, ornaments set in brilliant Diamonds, deep-coloured Emerald, Rubies and Pearls etc., etc.

VORA & CO.
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

107, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE MOTOR WITH DYNAMO AND AN OIL ENGINE.

HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 1741 OF 1925.

Jal Pallanji Karanjia
Versus
Apparao Ganpat Kamat.

Under instructions from the plaintiff, Messrs. BYREN & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Dani Building near Opera Tram Terminus, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on SATURDAY, 20th March, 1926.

One motor with dynamo.
One oil engine.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY OF THE MUNICIPAL GODOWN AT MUSJID STATION ROAD.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

The right of occupancy of Municipal godown situate at Musjid Station Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Special Engineer, Municipality, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT WARDEN ROAD, MR. J. P. CHOTHIA'S BUNGALOW, OPPOSITE THE BATTERY.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above address very valuable and handsome household furniture, such as sliding, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side-board and dumbwaiters, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, black wood carved furniture and jardineers, fancy figures, vases and flower pots, rich carpets, sweet tone iron frame piano, one cabinet phonograph with records, electric lamps and fans, writing tables, silver show cases, glass door book cases, single and double almyrahs, single and double bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, soil linen baskets, hat stands, easy chairs, teapoys, water filter, large wooden barrels, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the receiver appointed in Suit No. 2962 of 1924 (Gulam Mahomed vs. Khatizabai) and pursuant to the directions contained in the order made in the above suit dated the 19th day of December, 1924, and with the consent of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Haji Mohmed Haji Suleman Ebrahim Aboo and the estate of the deceased Haji Ismail Haji Sheriff Badsha, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property on the premises.

All that piece of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the buildings standing thereon, situate on the North side of Falkland Road, admeasuring about 241 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old Nos. 492, 164, 493, 164, 536, and 537 New Nos. 14011, 14012, 14077, 14078 Old Survey Nos. 12, 11, 10, 9 and New Survey Nos. 5524, 5587 and Cadastral Survey No. 979 and bounded as follows: on the East by Falkland Road 8th Cross Lane, on the West by Falkland Road 9th Cross Lane, on the South by Falkland Road and on the North by the property of Antum Jivan Nakhwa and which said permises are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 2299, 2300 and 2301, Street Nos. 17, 328, 327 and 329.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the office concerned:—
36 doz. Rubber Ice-bags.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week

Luxmi · Picture's Jewel

NEERA

A Picture worth seeing

Time 5, 7, 9, 11.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 p. m.
HERE IT IS
"MERELY MARY ANN"
The Big Stage Success by
ISRAEL ZANGWILL
featuring
SHIRLEY MASON
A Dainty Romance of Below stairs and above.
Also
SNUB POLLARD
IN
"IT'S A GIFT"
A PATHE COMEDY.
PATHE GAZETTE
The Latest News in Pictures.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
EDDIE GARR
presents
"THE BUNCH OF KEYS"
TO-NIGHT PROGRAMME NO. 2.
From the Victoria Palace Theatre, LONDON.
Booking at ROSE & Co., upto 5-30 p.m from 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY TWO SHOWS
6-15 and 9.45 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
presents
The Mightiest Dramatic spectacle of all the ages.
THE TEN COMMANDMENTS
Spectacles of Grandeur—Miracles of Photography—Tragedy and Romance.
IT IS TEACHING THE WORLD HOW TO LOVE !
IT'S THE WORLD'S GREATEST MOTION PICTURE ACHIEVEMENT.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Cracker-Jack Western Picture
SUNSET SPRAGUE
featuring
BUCK JONES
Marvellous horseman of the Screen
in
A Romance of Speed and Pluck. The story of a fight for a lost mine and a woman's heart. Stunts that will thrill and entertain.
AND
HAROLD LLOYD
in
"MOVE ON"

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
KRISHNA FILM CO'S.
Romantic Production
LOVE IS BLIND
Extra ordinary Love Story
featuring—Miss GULAB & Miss EMILEE
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
See—IMMORTAL HOPE
NEXT WEEK

AMUSEMENTS.

REX The Wild Horse in
Black Cyclone
The Most Amazing Drama You Have Ever Seen !
The Love Story of a Horse—Wild, Heroic, Valiant! Of his beautiful mate, "The Lady," and of "The Killer," cruel ruler of the wilderness herd.

Ex-Kaiser at Doorn
Showing the Ex Monarch in his Retirement. The only Film of the Ex-Kaiser, specially taken by a Pathe Camera man
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Includes Mlle. Lenglen meets Helen in Mixed Doubles Championship
Exclusively Shown at Royal Opera House. Twice the length of the Ordinary Gazette.
"SATURDAY MORNING"
OUR GANG COMEDY
TIME : 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
Pathe Cinema Royal Opera House.

HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"WHY WORRY ?"
Creates Storms of laughter.
TO-DAY'S YOUR CHANCE !
TO SEE LLOYD IS TO LAUGH!
RECORD SPECIAL PRICE REDUCTION
2 As. 4 As. 8 As. 12 As. Re. 1/-
DAILY : 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Also A detective Thriller
'OUT of the STORM'
A WONDERFUL FILM
A LUXURIOUS PICTURE PALACE
LOWEST PRICES
LOWEST PRICES
CROWN CINEMA
MARBLE THEATRE, Sandhurst Road.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by
'SWARAJYA'
The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a
"MARKET"
for your wares and manufactures in
'SOUTH INDIA'
including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin
For Rates and Particulars please write to
Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Madras

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

March 17.
Nurmahal, Dooly, Java.

DEPARTURES.

March 18.
Atlantic, Kallotram, Calcutta.
Clan Macneb, East, Calicut.

LOADING.

March 17.
Steamer Barpeta for Busreh.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, March 17.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Assyria, 4929, L'pool, 30/3, Grahams Trading Co.
8 Wakasa Maru, 3804, Japan 25/3, W Y Kaisha.
14 Jalapa 4386 N York, 30/3, Vol. Bros.
16 Margha, 5091, K'chi, N.F., M M and Co.
17 S Pellico, 3330, N F, N F, L Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jalapalaka, 2630, Rangoon, N.F., S S N Co.
4 Vasna, 2043, Busra, 19/3, M M and Co.
8 Dara, 3083, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.
15 Barpeta, 1877, Persian Gulf, 24/3, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Vancouver Maru, 4259, Kobe, 30/3, O S Kaisha.
B Heimei Maru, 2734, Japan, 18/3, O S Kaisha.
B & E Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan, 22/3, N Y Kaisha.
K Ahmedi, 1331, P. Gulf, N.F., S Hassum and Co.

EXPORTS.

March 17.

S S Silvio Pellico for Venice:—100 cwts gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co; 110 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Exoprt; 168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Trieste:—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Langley and Co.

S S India for Jaffa:—26 bales cotton yarn, Kischanchand B.

S S Breconian for Genoa:—1000 tons old iron scrap, H K M Jaitha and Sons; 1000 tons old iron scrap, Commercial Italo-India Ltd; 330 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co Ltd.

S S Ranchi for London:—21 bales cow hides, P E Boyce and Son; 3 bales goat skin, M H Allahibux; 10 tons casein flour, Polson Mfg Co; 1 bale carpets, A Ashdown and Co Ltd; 1 bale 2 cases cotton prints, 84 bales lamb skins, 3 bales woollen carpets, 25 cases bristles, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 5002 cwts myrabolams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

S S Assyria for Glasgow: 60 tons bauxite ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 4002 cwts myrabolams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—76 cwts beef casings, A Makbe and Co; 1500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

For Liverpool:—2500 cwts myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 111 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd; 3 bales wool, N M Vazir; 8004 cwts myrabolams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

S S Razmak for Marseilles:—55 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Export; 71 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.

S S Jalapa for New York:—198 cwts gum karaya, N Mulji and Co; 230 cwts gum olibanum, 198 cwts gum karaya, 300 cwts ginger, E Virjee and Co.

For Philadelphia:—6 bales numdas, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 138 casks 30 bales goat skins, Briskey Co; 56 bales cotton waste, S Kanajee and Co.

S S Tokoshima Maru for Hongkong:—19 cwts ghee, A B Ghandi, 115 cwts shark fins, 22 cwts fish maws, R Dhanji and Co; 145 cwts shark fins, H L Pirani.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Wakasa Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 2 bundles fox skins, M A M S Kapur.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Tacoma Maru for Nagoya:—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

March 17.

S S Nanking from Hamburg, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd:—78 cases tin hollow-ware, 550 cases beer, 20 cases toys, 26 cases hardware, 26 cases hollow glass, 27 cases rubber heels, 130 cases papers and paper ware, 39 cases screws, 20 cases chains, 21 cases walking sticks, 15 cases padlocks, 142 cases iron ware, 46 cases 71 bales paper, 200 bales cloves, 12 cases lead pencils, 25 cases safety fuses, 15 cases mantle, 11 cases cotton goods, 14 cases iron goods, 200 cases slate pencils, 950 cases school slates, 14 cases glass ware, 34 cases umbrella fittings, 33 cases batteries, 25 cases petroleum lamps, 15 cases tin boxes, 17 cases enamelled ware, 18 cases glass globes, 13 cases 50 reels wire netting, 13 cases paper boxes, 1160 bundles steel bars, 764 bundles steel rods, 160 bundles hurricane lamps, 1625 D/bags sugar, 50 bundles copper sheets, 200 casks imitation red lead, 70 casks nitrate of barium, 75 crates tiles, 42 bales tyres, 43 cases 11 casks colours, 23 cases bicycles and accessories, 650 drums mineral white oil, 11 cases varnish, 19 cases hollow glass ware, 8 cases German silver sheets and wire, 10 cases glass bottles, 5 cases soap, 6 cases art silk goods, 10 cases iron locks, 5 cases fez caps, 9 bundles common boards.

From Gothenburg:—531 bales 272 rolls 250 reels paper, 240 packages 1076 kegs 297 cases nails, 213 cases steel hinges, 2185 cases matches in zinc, 380 cases petroleum stoves and lamps and spare parts, 2445 bundles ceiling boards, 33 bundles glue, 20 drums carbide of calcium, 23 crates ice cream freezer, 11 cases envelopes, 8 bales wood pulp boards.

From Oslo:—150 cases sulphur matches, 50 cases canned goods, 50 cases kipper snacks, 667 bales paper, 3099 kegs nails, 25 cases fish, 6 cases fish hooks.

From Antwerp:—132 cases panel pins, 334 cases wire nails, 60 cases colours, 50 cases 222 crates earthenware tiles, 1929 bundles steel hoops, 2170 bundles steel sheets, 773 pieces steel angles, 331 pieces steel tubes, 360 pieces railway material, 225 pieces steel bars, 145 casks salt, 100 casks hypobisulfite of soda, 24 casks China clay, 150 bags broken earthenware tiles, 15 cases confectionery, 259 D/bags 235 bags bolts and nuts, 50 D/bags sulphate of alumina, 55 bags 94 cases 20 casks hardware, 18 pieces 22 packages brass rods, 12 cases harmless drugs, 1680 cases window glass, 132 cases verees a vitus.

From Karachi:—15 cases glass, 8 cases vegetable products, 17 cases 17 casks colours, 3 bags bolts and nuts, 1 case iron ware.

S S Nurjahan from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd:— 15 bales canvas, 804 bales paper and envelope, 943 kegs 143 drums paint, 63 drums grey composition, 37 drums linseed oil, 4 drums white zinc, 209 bags betel nuts, 823 bags rice, 30 bags red dry, 69 cases medicines, 40 drums black enamel, 26 drums boot tapping, 20 kegs red oxide, 25 boxes varnish, 52 cases hardware, 19 packages personal effects, 60 bags mag-plas-covering, 31 bags antimony, 6 packages tyres.

From Madras:—25 bales cotton waste yarn, 33 bales 60 bundles cotton waste, 50 drums lubricating oil, 624 boxes tin plates, 110 Nos. empty cylinders, 6 bags almonds.

From Tuticorin 97 bundles empty gunnies or H cloth, 116 H/cases tea.

From Calicut:—400 bags copra, 120 bales cotton, 21 cases 119 H/chests tea.

From Badagara:—110 bags cocoanuts, 589 bags copra.

From Cannanore:—151 bags copra, 308 bags cocoanuts.

From Tellecherry:—3 H/chests tea.

From Pondicherry:—13 bundles yarn waste.

From Colombo:—3 cases tin sheets and plates, 1 case canned goods, 1 case safety matches, 2 packages tyres.

From Cochin:—2 bales paper.

S S Surada from Moulmein, Agents M M and Co:—1268 pieces teak squares, 1334 pieces teak planks and posts, 12347 pieces 8284 bundles teak scantlings, 37546 bags rice.

From Calicut:—249 bags copra, 720 bags cocoanuts, 119 bales cotton, 16 cases tea, 142 bottas cotton yarn, 134 baskets dry ginger, 152 pieces J W planks, 69 coils cotton rope, 20 casks soap, 17 bundles fibre.

From Rangoon:—25 bales cotton, 49 pieces block tin.

From Cannanore:—6 bales piece-goods, 248 bags cocoanuts.

S S Jalapalaka from Bassein, Agents The Scindia Steam N Co Ltd:—87353 bags rice.

A heavy storm lasting for about twenty minutes on Monday evening at Maymo uprooted many trees blocking roads and damaging several buildings including hospitals, the health office and the Zigon Pagoda. Telephone and telegraph lines were also interrupted. No casualties have been reported.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

national will and is the truest representative of our national demands and our aspirations. It has been said that in taking the step we are about to take to-day we are acting against the wishes or interests of the constituencies that have sent us here. We feel on the other hand, that far from acting against the wishes or instructions of our constituencies, we would be failing in our duty to the constituency if we do not on their behalf carry out in this House the mandates of the Congress ever since the Congress took upon itself last year to guide and direct the work in connection with the Central and Provincial Legislatures. There has been abundant evidence in this province in particular that the electorates stand firmly and loyally by the Congress. The two recent by elections which have taken place since the Cawnpore Programme was laid down in the South Canara and North Arcot Districts tell a tale which it is impossible for any true lover of the country to ignore or over-look. We demand in the circumstances that the verdict of the country should be obtained in this respect by a general election in this province at as early a date as possible, and we have therefore decided that until such a general election takes place we shall not be justified in being here and carrying on any work contrary to the instructions of the Congress. We do not, however, now vacate our seats but if any unforeseen circumstances arise, we will take permission from the Special Committee of the Congress and come back with these words: "I desire to state that I propose to withdraw from the House and I call upon my friends on this side of the House to follow me." Mr. Razu and twenty-three others then walked out. They were cheered outside by the members of the District Congress Committee who garlanded them. A group photo was then taken. They will meet this evening to decide the future programme of work.

MADRAS COUNCIL WALK OUT.

THE WORKING OF DYARCHY CRITICISED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 16.

The following is the full text of the statement made by Mr. C.V.S. Narsimha Razu, leader of the opposition before the walk out:

I am obliged to you for allowing me an opportunity to make a statement on behalf of the Congress party whom I have the honour to represent here to-day. The House must be aware of the resolutions passed by the Indian National Congress at Cawnpore in December last and of the instructions issued by the All-India Congress Committee in pursuance thereof from Delhi on the 7th instant. It is now my duty to state on behalf of not merely the Swarajists to whom the said instructions constitute a mandate, but also on behalf of the rest of us Congressmen who have wholly accepted the policy and the programme laid down by the Congress in this behalf that we do not propose any longer to remain and work in the present legislatures as heretofore.

SWARAJISTS' STEP JUSTIFIED.

The reasons that have induced all of us to take this step have been explained in clear and unambiguous terms by Pandit Motilal Nehru in his speech in the Legislative Assembly, and it is not my purpose to weary the House by attempting to reproduce that historic pronouncement. It is, however, necessary for me on this occasion to say a few words on the attitude of the Madras Government in particular that has abundantly justified this step. The policy adopted by this Government in both its halves towards not merely the national demand but also towards every attempt made by us to take a step forward in the realisation of responsible Government must be well within the re-collection of all. The Government have managed to impose additional taxation over and above the taxes of the Central Government in the province to the tune of many lakhs and have moreover during the past two years obtained about 183 lakhs of remission in provincial contributions and the only result to the people out of all this money squeezed from the tax-payers is an increase in the already bloated establishments of the services and increased opportunities of patronage which have been grossly abused. This Government has steadily resisted every attempt made by the representatives of the people to have legislation introduced in order to place the land revenue policy of the Government on the just and equitable basis of a permanent settlement or to give control to this Council on land revenue settlements and re-settlements. I need not mention the manner and the method adopted by the Government in regard to the Irrigation and Malabar Tenancy Bills. This Government has steadily refused to take steps to carry out the notoriously overdue reform of the separation of the executive from the judicial functions in this province notwithstanding the repeated resolutions passed in this House. This Government has also defeated by dilatory and obstructive methods the proposals repeatedly made in this House for getting rid of the immoral excise revenue of this province and to introduce a policy of total prohibition, and this Government has also steadily resisted and frustrated every attempt made to place local Self-Government and its administration in this province on a pure, sound and truly self-governing basis. The working of the provisions of the Reforms Act and of the rules made thereunder have been no less reactionary.

MINISTRY'S SUPPORT OF REPRESSION

I believe that this province will claim the first place among all the provincial governments in India in the number of grants restored under the certificate powers of the Act.

The country knows that when the Indian Government launched its policy of unparalleled repression in 1921 and put the best of our patriots and political leaders into jails, the Madras Government was not only not behind-hand the other governments but it had the unique satisfaction of having a ministry that was whole-heartedly seconding its acts of ruthless repression that it constituted indeed an integral part of the very happy family. The leaders of the ministerial party then openly gloried in the ill-treatment of political offenders and vied with each other in their support of the bureaucracy. The unity and co-operation of the dyarchic halves have always expressed themselves in measures calculated to injure the ryots or the labourers, and the ministerialists took political revenge on the Tanjore district by opposing and defeating the efforts of its representatives to obtain even a small amelioration in the ruinous enhancements of that district. If this is the way that Dyarchy has succeeded, is it to be wondered at that we as Congressmen are determined that we shall no longer help to perpetuate such a state of things and that we shall have to use every legitimate means in our power to establish full and real responsible Government in this province.

I do not want to multiply instances but I have referred to a few cited above to show how we have fared under the so-called reclaimed that Dyarchy was forsooth worked very successfully in this province, but even this Lord Birkenhead was not prepared to accept a tits face value, because in his oft-quoted statement in the House of Lords last year he used very cautious words indeed. He said the Madras Government say that they have worked Dyarchy successfully. It is for the Madras Government to judge how far this left-handed compliment will help them.

CONGRESS REPRESENTS NATIONAL WILL.

One word as to the position of those of us who are not Swarajists and who have now decided to abide by the Congress mandate and programme. We are convinced and we sincerely believe that the Indian National Congress continues to represent the

(Continued in Col. 5.)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

March 17.

A rise of 6 points in old crop and 4 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 7 points higher. The American market declined at the opening but later improved on short covering. At the close the market was quiet but steady.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable dated 16th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co:—

"Market quiet but steady, advance caused by Sinners selling; don't think market will change much, undertone is better."

Despite a small advance being reported in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 357 for Broach April/May and fluctuating within half a rupee closed at Rs. 356½. Commission Houses were sellers whilst Shroffs were moderate buyers. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 356 and going up to Rs. 356½ declined to Rs. 355 on Marwari Shroffs selling and closed at Rs. 355½.

Broach July/August opened at Rs. 354½ and closed steady at Rs. 355½. Exporters were buyers whilst Commission Houses were moderate sellers. Oomra March opened at Rs. 331 and declined to Rs. 330 on Japanese and Commission Houses selling and closed at the same rate. Oomra May opened at Rs. 325½ and closed at Rs. 325. Commission Houses were moderate sellers. Bengal March, May and July were quoted Rs. 262, Rs. 267 and Rs. 269 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain dull yesterday and the demand was very poor, about 1,600 bales are reported to have been sold.

To-day 5,800 bales Berar, 500 bales Central Provinces No. 2, 300 bales Sind Punjab and 100 bales Rajputana, in all 6,700 bales were tendered.

Total tenders up-to-date being 16,100 bales Berar, 100 bales Central Provinces No. 1, 500 bales Central Provinces No. 2, 5,200 bales Sind/Punjab and 300 bales Rajputana, in all 22,200 bales.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6 p.m.

Bombay, March 17.

Fully Good Broach April/May 355 1/4
Fully Good Broach July/August 353½
Fully Good Bengal March 261½
Fully Good Bengal May 265½
Fully Good Bengal July 267½
Fine Oomra March 328
Fine Oomra May 323½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 17.

M.G. Bengal Superfine 292 Fine 282 F. Good 270 Good 260.

M.G. S. Punjab Superfine 288 Fine 278 F.Good 266 Good 256.

M.G. Oomra No. 3 Superfine 345 Fine 335 F.Good 320

M.G. Central Provinces No. 1. Superfine 380 Fine 370 F.Good 355.

M.G. Central Provinces No. 2. Superfine 368 Fine 358 F.Good 343.

M.G. Broach No. 2 Superfine 381 Fine 376 F.Good 370.

Kadi/Viramgaon F. Good 365.

M.G. Khandesh Superfine 326 Fine 316 F.Good 301.

M.G. Mathia Fine 290 F.Good 280 Good 270.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, March 17.

Fully Good Broach April/May 357
Fully Good Broach July/August 355
Fully Good Bengal March 263
Fully Good Bengal May 267
Fully Good Bengal July 270
Fine Oomra March 330
Fine Oomra May 325

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 17.

	Ready.	New. March.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	290	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	280	.....
Bengal F.G.M.G.	268	269
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	275	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	260/65	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	350/80	.....
Wardha-Hinga Fine M.G.	350/60	.....
Nagpur Fine M.G.	350/60	.....
Yeotmal Fine M.G	325/50	.....
Fulgaon Fine M.G	335/50	.....
Arvi Fine M.G.	335/50	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	315/10	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	310/35	334
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	280/85	.....
Broach Fully Good M G	265/70	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	285	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G	275	.....
Dharwar S G.	.....	.....
Coompta MG	360/65	.....
Westerns M.G.	325/40	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	375	.....
Cambodia M. G	.....	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 17.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th March, 1926.

Cotton	17,514 bales.
Wheat	3,417 cwts.
Linseed	9,750 cwts.
Rape, etc.	1,044 cwts.
Gingellyseed	768 cwts.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	7,954 cwts.
Castorseed	3,738 cwts.
Rice	6,159 cwts.
Myrabolians	3,096 cwts.
Cottonseed	10,373 cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	8,429 cwts.
Juwar	6,594 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	75 cwts.
Bajri	4,220 cwts.
Coal	4,612 tons.

C. M. PAREKH QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 17.

Jute:—Albion 290; Alliance 383-400; Anglo-India 350; Auckland 175/8-76, Barnagore 195; Bally 149; Birla 6/8, Belvedere 385; Budge-Budge 355; Caledonian 460-67/8; Chapdani 150; Clive 27/8; Craig 4/6, Chviot 215; Dalhousie 298; Delta 395; Empire 41/8; Fort William 246; Gourepore 580; Hukumchand 8/8; Hooghly 61/8, Howrah 29/6 Kamarhatty 420/8-24; Kankinarrah 344-50; Kelvin 603, Kinnison 830-35 Lansdowne 208; Lawrence 498; Lothian 315; Nathati 380; National 22/12; New Central 445-47/8; Northbrtok 42/6; Orient 162; Presidency 6/4 Reliance 49; Standard 340; Union 460; Waverly 6/8, Hessian 15/4; Jute 102/8.

Remarks:—Market improving.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	997	2,73,775	2,37,221
Central India ..	1,389	3,09,748	2,48,481
Barsi and Nagar ..	386	1,72,697	1,58,134
Hyderabad-Gaorani	365	62,975	81,573
Berar	2,969	3,98 631	4,70,201
Central Provinces ..	1,052	2,02,382	2,22,677
Total Oomras ..	7,158	14,20,208	14.18287
Dholera	1196	1,60,049	96,996
N.W. Provinces ..		1.25.133	1.24-230
Rajputana	294	78 806	44,812
Sind-Punjab ..	3,727	2.13,785	3.18,453
Broach	3,065	2,33,824	94.594
Coompta & Dharwar	1177	21,406	20,52 1-2
Westerns-Northerns	854	13,544	20,296
Coconada		1,474	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	43	6,911	8,666
Persian	..	2,220	1.805
American	..	200	9,048
Egyptian and African ..	..	37,740	26,328
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	468	3,485
Total ..	17,514	23,15,798	21,88.489

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 11th Mar This year	Last year
Europe	1351	3,30,323	3,15,145
Japan & China ..	19,518	10,89,503	9,88,186
Coast Ports		16,285	10,485
Up country by Rail		50,606	14-184
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		49,051	44,599
Total	20,869	15,35,768	13,72,603

COTTON.

Liverpool, March 16.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 bales.
Mid. Americans Spot 9.98 quiet.
Egyptian E.G.F. Sakellaridis 15.65
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

May	18.72
July	18.27
October	17.57
New York Noon Call—	
May	18.80
July	18.34
October	18.64
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
March	18.35
October	16.89

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 16.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	9.40+.02
July	9.32+.01
October	9.12+.02
January	8.99+.03
March	8.98+.04

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, March 16.

March	14.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, March 16.

March	14.65—.15
April	14.45—.15
May	14.35—.19
June	14.25—.22
July	14.20—.22
August	14.20—.22
September	14.20—.22
October	14.20—.22
November	14.20—.22
December	14.15—.22
January	14.10—.22
February	14.10—.22
March	14.10—.22

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, March 16.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G O. C Liverpool:—

March	9.53+.66
April	9.45+.67
May	9.45+.67
June	9.40+.67
July	9.38+.67
August	9.29+.67
September	9.22+.66
October	9.16+.66
November	9.03+.66
December	9.03+.66
January	9.02+.67
February	9.02+.68
March	9.02+.68

Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 16.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 27,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 6,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 3,000.

Futures at New York May	18.77+.06
Futures at New York July	18.31+.06
Futures at New York Oct.	17.61+.04
Spot Cotton at New York	19.50+.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.41+.66
Futures at New Orleans March	18.41+.07
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	16.93+.05
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	17 15/16.
Demand Bills	4.85.62
Silver Commercial Bars	65 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, March 16.

Futures at New York.

May	18.77+.06
July	18.31+.06
October	17.61+.04
December	17.27+.04

Liverpool, March 16.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O.C. Liverpool:—

May	9.45+.07
July	9.38+.07
October	9.16+.06
December	9.03+.06

London, March 16.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 16.

Scinde Good	6.35
Scinde Fully Good	6.75
Scinde Fine	7.15
Bengal Good	6.45
Bengal Fully Good	6.85
Bengal Fine	7.25
Oomra, Good	7.15
Oomra Fully Good	7.55
Oomra, Fine	7.95
Broach Good	7.65
Broach Fuly Good	8.05
Broach Fine	8.45

WHEAT.

London, March 16.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs. Apl/May 49/6 sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—58½ lbs. Mar/Apl. 48/9 sellers.
Tone:—Easier, more offering.
Australian Mar/Apl. 53/6 sellers.
Tone—Easier.

SEEDS.

London, March 16.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—
March/April £14 paid.
April May £14 1/8 paid.
May June £14 1/8 paid.
March £14 1/8 paid.
Tone:—Weak.
Cottonseed Bombay March/April 7 5/8 sellers.
Tone:—Steady.
Castorseed Bombay—March/April 18 1/4 sellers.
Castorseed Bombay—March 18 1/4 paid.
Tone:—Quiet.
Linseed Bombay Mar/Aprl. £17 1/2 nominal.
Linseed Bombay—Apl/May 19 1/2 sellers.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton March £19 3/4 Rotterdam paid.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton Apl/May £18 5/8 sellers.
Tone: Steady and inactive.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore Apl/May £20 7/8 sellers.

LINSEED.

London, March 16.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Mar/Apl. 16 1/2 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl/May 16 3/16 paid.
Tone:—Weak and easier.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—Mar/Apl. 29 offered.
May/Aug. 29/1 1/2 offered.

RUBBER

London, March 16.

Para Up River Fine Spot April May 28 nominal.
Tone:—Very firm
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot 30 1/2 buyers, 31 sellers.
Tone:—Fair business.

BARLEY.

London, March 16.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, March 16.

Cardiff to Bombay 15/6

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 16.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta—July/Sept. 15/1 1/2 sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta—Oct/Dec. 15/3 sellers.
Jan/Mar 15/4 1/2 sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July/Sep. 15/4 sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi July Sept. 15/4 3/4 sellers.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 17.

Ready prices for Java Sugar are unchanged atound yesterday's closing Price-levels. Prices for B R B Beet Sugar have dropped by about 3 as. per cwt. February/March shipment prices for Java Sugar have also dropped by about 4d. per cwt. July/September shipment prices (Java Sugar) and February/March shipment prices (B R B Beet Sugar) have also eased to-day evidencing a drop of about a pence in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar.—
Ready Rs. 16/2 per cwt.
S S 'Nurmahmal' Sh 16/5 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment February/March Sh 16 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/September Sh 14 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment October/December Sh 15 per cwt F B H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16 per cwt.
S S 'Dara' Sh 15/10 per cwt. F B H.
B R B Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/10 per cwt.
S S 'Loconia' Sh 15/5 per cwt F B H.
Shipment February/March Sh 15/6 per cwt. F B H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment March Sh 15/4 per cwt. F B H.

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, March 17.

Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs. 70
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs. 70
Alizarine 20 per cent I P Rs. 68
Alizarine 20 per cent Big Pac Rs. 61
Napthol A S Rs. 6
Napthol A S B S Rs. 7
Scarlet Rs. 2/8/0
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 3/10/0
Indenthrine Violet extra Rs. 26
Magenta Crystals Rs. 6
Malachite Green Rs. 5/12/0
Indigo Rs. 2/2/0
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1/8/0
Hemetine Crystals Re. 0/14/0
Victoria Blue
Crysophinine Rs. 4/12/0
Sulphur Black Re. 0/12/0
Tone and remarks:—Prices are a bit firm and uniform. Retail prices vary according to the adulteration of the stuff. Demand is limited.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 17.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32-1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8-5/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 985
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1055
Bank's selling D D Frcs 1040
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 124
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 120
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 201
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156¼
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86 1/8
London—Paris Frcs 134.55
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.24.
London—Brussels Frcs 117.00
London Rome Liras 121.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Market quiet.

Exchange on Continental Centres.
Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/11 1/2.
Bar Silver Spot 30 1/4.

London, March 16.

Rentes 3 per cent 48.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 1/4.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 3/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Business very small.
Interest day to day loans 4 3/4.
Interst 7 days market loans 4.
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/25.
Bars Sold ..... £120,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 17.

Market Rates:—
Bank Telegraphic 1/6 1/32
Bank Demand 1/6 1/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 5/16
Fcs Demand
American Dollars 273 1/2
Hongkong Dollars 155
Shanghai 201
Japan 124 1/4
Singapore 156 1/2
Tone:—Market steady.

Middle Quotations.

Liverpool, March 16.

Stockholm	18.14
Oslo	22.46
Amsterdam	12.14
Switzerland	25.26
Belgium	116.88 yesterdays.
Athens	351.50 yesterdays.

London, March 15.

Cuban Sugar 11 March sellers.

London, March 16.

Exchange on London in Paris 134.50
Exchange on London in Germany 20.41 1/2
Exchange on London in Italy 121.31

New York, March 16.

Demand Bills 4.85.62

STOCKS, ETC.

London, March 16.

Fundling Loan 4 p. c. 1960/90 £87 5/8 unchgd
Victory Bonds 4 p. c. £91 7/8—1/8.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 5/16—1/16.
Conversion Loan £75 3/4—1-16.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £102 1/2 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 1/2 unchgd.
Consols 2½ per cent 54 1/2—1/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 53 3/4 nominal. +1/4.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 68 1/4 unchgd.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 58 1/4—1/8.

DISCOUNTS.

London, March 16.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 12 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 17.

3 months 4½ per cent.
6 months 4-3/8 per cent
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/4-1/2 per cent.
Money 1 month 5½ per cent.
Money 3 months 5 per cent.
Money 6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, March 17.

Sovereigns Ready 13/5/0
Sovereigns Forward 13/5/3.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/7/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/0
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/3
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/7/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/7/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/8/0

London, March 16.

Bar gold ready s 84-11 1/2
Silver ready d. 30-4
Silver forward d. 30-6
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. Nothing doing.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 17.

Ready:—21/6
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/5/6. Highest 21/6/3. At 6 p.m. 21/6/3
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/7. Highest 21/7/9 At 6 p.m. 21/7/9
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—Opening -1-
Vaida Chitar:—Opening /2/9
Tone market:—Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, March 17.

Ready:—68/8
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 68/6. Highest 68/7. At 6 p.m. 68/7.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 68/6. Highest 68/8. At 6 p.m. 68/8.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—Opening /8/
Vaida Chitar:—Opening /14/
Tone Market:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 17.

3½ per cent Rupee paper Rs. 73/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 89/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/6
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 99/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 102/7
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs 103/6
3 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs 106/4
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 104/4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102
Tone of Market:—Firm, speculators buying.

SHARES.

London, March 16.

Hongkong	£125
Chartred Bank	£20 3/4
National Bank	£48
P. and O. Bank	£9 3/8
Eastern Bank	£5 15/16

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, March 17.

Brass, English	3/4	55 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 0 0
Brass, English	1¼	59 8 0
Brass, English	1½	55 8 0
Brass, English	1¾	55 8 0
Brass, English	2	55 8 0
Brass, German	¾ to 2	53 12 0

METAL REPORTS.

London, March 16.

Tin Block	£296 1/4

London, March 16.

English best Selected Copper	£62 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 59 3/16.
Copper Braziers	£75
Yellow Metal	69 3/4
Hard Spelter	31
Corrugated Sheets	£16

COPPER.

Bombay, March 17.

Copper French	2 to 2	57 8 0
Copper German	¾	57 0 0
Copper German	1	59 0 0
Copper German	1¼	58 8 0
Copper American	1½	59 8 0
Copper American	1¾	59 8 0
Copper American	2	59 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		56 12 0
Panchteka joint		25 8 0
Copper English Bars		58 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		73 0 0
Lead, Country		24 0 0
Lead Rangooni		25 4 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		51 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1¾, 1 3/4 to 2		51 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1 3/4 to 2		59 0 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		57 12 0
English Copper ¾ to 2		58 4 0

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, March 17.

Shapurji Finix	No. 6½	0 8 3
	No. 6½	0 8 6
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 8 9
David	No. 10½	0 10 0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 9 9
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 9 10
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 10 3
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 10 6
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 10 6
Kilachand	No 20 1/2	0 11 3
Japan	No. 20	0 13 3
Japan	No. 32	1 1 9
Japan	No. 40	1 3 9
Japan	No. 42½	1 6 6

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, March 17.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

	Per	Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI:—		
Textile	Per lb	0 13 6
Century	,,	0 13 0
Jacob	,,	0 13 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 13 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 13 0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0 12 6
Jamshed	,,	0 12 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—		
Standard	,,	1 3 0
Century	,,	1 2 9
Hindustan	,,	1 3 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 3 9
Phoenix	,,	1 2 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 3 3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 2 0
Kaliamardan	,,	1 2 9
Daud Sahib	,,	1 1 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb	1 3 3
Hindustan	,,	1 3 3
David Mill	,,	1 3 3
Apollo	,,	1 3 3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 2 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1 2 0
Swan Finlay	,,	1 2 3
Gold Mohor	,,	1 1 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.—		
Textile (Hand)	,,	1 1 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 1 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 1 3
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 0 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 1 6
Sakuntala	,,	1 1 3
Sundari Brand	,,	1 1 3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 3 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 3 0
Century	,,	0 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 6
Century	,,	0 0 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 2 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 8 0
CHECK GREY DRILL by lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4 14 0
Jamshed	,,	4 14 0
Century	,,	5 0 0
Pearl Pabaney .£5	,,	5 2 0
Hindustan No 902	,,	5 8 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—		
Kasturchand Mill:—	,,	6 5 0
Bombay United	,,	0 0 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5860 Sholapur	,,	12 10 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	9 8 0
Hindustan	,,	9 12 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	8 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb	1 1 0
Textile	,,	1 1 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 1 6
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 11 6
777 Crescent	,,	2 11 6
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb	1 6 0
Great	,,	1 5 6
Phoenix	,,	1 6 9
CHADDAR KORI CALENDAR:—		
Hindustan	Per Piece	0 0 0
David	,,	1 0 0

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

16th March 1926

RECEIPTS

Week ending 6th Mar.

	1926 Bales.	1925 Bales.
Calcutta	2072	3085
Bombay	119756	158598
Karachi,	49336	50708
Madras	1086	50
Rangoon	Nil*	..
Tuticorin	Nil	Nil
Total	172250	213041

EXPORTS

Week ending 6th Mar.

	1926. Bales	1925. Bales
Calcutta	2565	..
Bombay	76571	100861
Karachi	27888	32256
Madras	274	162
Rangoon	6026	3674
Tuticorin	Nil	54
Total	113324	..

RECEIPTS

1st Sept. to 6th Mar.

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	35195	49032
Bombay	2192393	1985234
Karachi	845729	665230
Madras	56996	1450
Rangoon	11665	..
Tuticorin	10182	548
Total	3152160	2701494

*to 27th Feb..

EXPORTS

1st Sept. to 6th Mar. 1926

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	13483	..
Bombay	1366786	1276853
Karachi	532357	367097
Madras	47246	14583
Rangoon	48037	47236
Tuticorin	43355	21273
Total	2051264	..

excluding Coastal Ports

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

Week ending 15th March 1926	1925	1st Sept. to 15th March 1925-26	1924-25
4153	7064	60420	119432

EXPORTS from KARACHI.

Week ending 8th Mar.

	1926	1925
United Kingdom	Nil	Nil
Continen	Nil	17020
China	16949	8740
Japan	36739	14800
Bombay	5144	Nil
U. S. A.	Nil	150
Total	58832	40710

1st Sept. to 8th Mar.

	1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	31798	17120
Continent	218031	185264
China	74906	37116
Japan	228732	83891
Bombay	54786	96902
U. S. A.	7547	2419
	615770	421643

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

	1925-26 Bales.	1924-25 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS			
12th to 15th Feb.	33100	82160	—49060
RECEIPTS			
1st Sept. to 15th Mar	2208254	2176381	+121873
SHIPMENTS			
12th to 15th Mar.			
United Kingdom	5397	1973	+ 3424
Continent	17710	21330	3620
China, Japan and Coast Ports	2052	42530	—40478
Total	25159	65833	—40674
SHIPMENTS			
1st Sept. to 15th Mar			
United Kingdom	30134	28380	+ 4754
Continent	321791	308963	+15828
China	219215	95249	+123986
Japan	867088	933394	—66306
Coast Ports	18337	12558	+ 5779
U. S. A.	1350	7105	—5755
Total	1457915	1379649	+78266
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR			
Europe.	1038	3998	—296
China, Japan & Coast Ports	48792	51590	+2798

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED

Week ending 5th Mar	1st Sept to 5th Mar	
Madras	2581	104150
Bombay	28397	476136*
Sind	4878	128608*
Bengal	1545	11786
U. P.	313	180272
Punjab	35508	883800*
C. P.	40427	308704*
Berar	16512	491522
N.W. F Province	Nil.	1,739
Ajmer- Merwara	1547	51124
Burma	(to 19th Feb.)	59814
	1,01,708	27,07,652

*Adjusted.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—N. W. Railway (Karachi) v Bombay Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m., Bombay Gymkhana ground.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 19.

The P and O s.s. China with English mails of March 4 ex Macedonia due at 9 a.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—G. I. P. Sholapur v B. B. and C. I. Railway, (H. Q.), 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana ground.
Congratulatory address to Drs. Duggan and Dalal, Anatomy Theatre, Grant Medical College, at 12-30 p.m., Capt. S. L. Bhatia to preside.

SATURDAY, March 20.

The s.s. Rozmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—B. B. and C. I. (Ajmer) v Eastern Telegraphs, 5-30 p.m.—Bombay Gymkhana ground.
Public lecture by Mr. S. Faizee Rehman on "Indian Art" at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, presiding, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).
All-India Vadnagar Nagar Conference, Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, 3 p.m.

ADULT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Study Circle in the Principles of Economics conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia will meet to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. in the University Library Buildings.

ENGINEERS AND BACK BAY SCHEME.

The Back Bay Reclamation Scheme will be discussed at a special meeting of the Bombay Association of the Institution of Engineers (India) to be held at the Bombay Radio Club to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MAHILA MANDAL, PAREL.

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal Parel, the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay, a public lecture will be delivered in Marathi by Prof. R. M. Joshi on "Relations between Individual and Society", to-day (Thursday) at 4 p.m. at the Bombay Working Men's Institute, Parel, Poyabavadi.

BHATIA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Under the auspices of the Bhatia Volunteer Corps, the second annual athletic sports of boys and girls of the Bhatia community was held on Sunday last on the grounds of the Elphinstone High School, Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji presiding. Well-nigh 200 boys and youths and 100 girls participated in the sports.

All the items of the sports were gone through successfully.

The president then distributed the prizes to the successful competitors and awarded gold medals to Mr. Chunarmal and his pupil Gokaldas Govardhandas.

"KAVI GOVIND" OF NASIK.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Girgaum Back Road to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to express sense of sorrow at the death of the famous "Kavi Govind" of Nasik—the National Poet of Mahrashtra. Mr. K. G. Pradhan, M.L.C., will preside and amongst the speakers will be Mr. Shankerrao Dev, M.L.C., Dhulia and Doctors Velkar and Savarkar.

SERGEANT CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

Sergeant Green of the G. I. P. Railway Police was charged with assaulting a taxi driver on February 21, before Mr. H. P. H. Bastur, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the complainant, Ramrao, the taxi driver.

The prosecution alleged that some Europeans engaged Ramrao's taxi at Majestic Hotel on February 21. They detained the taxi for some time and then drove to Victoria Terminus. Ramrao demanded the fare which was Rs. 2-6-0 but the Europeans left the taxi in a hurry leaving twelve annas in the taxi. Ramrao then went to the Stationmaster to lodge the complaint who directed him to Sergeant Green then on duty. As Ramrao was telling the Sergeant all about the incident, one of the Europeans was alleged to have come to Green and whispered something in his ears. Upon this Sgt. Green is alleged to have dragged Ramrao into a room and assaulted him. Two of the eye witnesses who saw the alleged assault were prevented from interfering by a policeman posted at the entrance of the room.

Mr. D. S. Captain one of the witnesses stated that he went to the Phalton Road Police Station to lodge a complaint but he was informed that the City police could not act in the jurisdiction of the Railway police. He then went back to Victoria Terminus and saw Ramrao crying to whom he told to get the accused's name.

The case was adjourned.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

LIST OF CONDIDATES NOMINATED FOR CO-OPTION

The following is a complete list of candidates validly nominated for co-option to the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—Mr. Abdul Tyab S. A. H. Mulla, Mrs. A. F. McKenzie, Mr. Ahmad A. Feerbhoy, Mr. Ahmed H. S. Khatri, Mr. A. N. Surve, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Mr. A. G. Desai, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Miss Bachubai R. Lotvala, Dr. B. V. Rayaker, Major C. Fernandes, Mr. D. P. Pathak, Mr. D. B. Padval, Dr. D. G. Thakur, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. G. I. Patel, Mr. G. A. Somji, Mr. Haji U. H. Salehmahamed, Mr. H. N. Moroba Vijayakar, Mr. H. D. Nanavati, Mr. I. S. Haji, Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. J. R. Dubash, Mr. J. G. Nensey, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, Mr. K. S. Dhondy, Dr. M. I. Khatkhatay, Mr. M. Z. Maniar, Mr. M. A. Dabholkar, Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth, Mr. N. M. Dumasia, Mr. N. M. Chinoy, Mr. Punjabhai Thackersey, Mr. S. N. Raghunath, Mr. R. S. Asavle, Mr. R. S. Navalkar, Dr. R. N. Ranina, Mr. S. B. Awar, Mr. S. R. Sayani, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, Capt. S. R. Bamji, Mr. S. N. Gamadia, Mr. S. D. Navalkar, Mr. V. A. Desai and Mr. Y. G. Pandit.

The poll will be taken on Monday next (22nd inst.) from 3-40 p.m. to 5-40 p.m. at the Corporation Hall. Forms of ballot papers will be supplied only to persons entitled to vote and each such person will be supplied with one form of ballot paper only on his personally applying for it. The forms will be supplied free of charge on the day of the poll from 3 p.m.

LADY WILSON'S SERIOUS CONDITION.

GOVERNOR ACCOMPANYING HER TO ENGLAND.

A Radio message received on Wednesday at Government House, Bombay, from s.s. "Rawalpindi" as follows:—

"Owing to Lady Wilson's serious condition His Excellency the Governor will not return to Bombay as previously arranged but will accompany her to England."

COMING ELECTIONS.

MR. JOSEPH FOR BOMBAY NORTH.

Mr. Fothan Joseph, B.A., LL.B., has decided to stand for the Legislative Election next December, from Bombay North, and he is arranging to come forward on the Congress-Swarajist ticket.

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—An announcement has been made in Bombay that Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Aiyar intends to stand as a candidate for the ensuing Legislative Council elections, leaving aside leading political parties, leaders and Associations to think and act as they please.

The following points arise in connexion with this announcement:—

1. To what party does he belong?
2. What part has he played in present-day politics so far?
3. If he has no politics about him, in what other sphere is he endeavouring to thrust himself forward?
4. Has he any record of public work behind him in any direction?
5. What has he done to the citizens of Bombay suddenly to merit their recognition and representation?
6. Is he not a "Dark Horse" to them?
7. Does he not naturally count upon the possibility of a solid backing from the South Indian community in Bombay?
8. Is he not a "Dark Horse" to them also?

Yours faithfully,
SUBRAMANIAM.

Matunga, March 16.

BHAGINI SAMAJ ART EXHIBITION.

DR. ALVARO'S PERFORMANCES

At the Bhagini Samaj Art Exhibition in aid of Sir Harkisandas Hospital Fund, Dr. Alvaro, the well-known thought-reader and fortune-teller, will give a free demonstration of his mystic Art at Madhava Baug to-night (Thursday) from 6-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. The Exhibition remains open from 4 p.m. to 8-30 p.m.

INSECTS AND MAN.

A LECTURE AT ALIGARH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, March 13.

Under the auspices of the Aligarh Muslim University Scientific Society an instructive lecture on "Insects and Man" was delivered by Mr. Afzal Hussain, Officiating Imperial Entomologist, Pusa on March 12 at Aligarh.

The lecturer emphasised the important part played by insects in the economy of Nature both as the foes and friends of man. He quoted facts and figures about the havoc wrought by insects as well as about the dependence of certain industries on them.

Impressed by the high tone of the lecture Professor F. D. Murad, President of the Scientific Society, has announced the award of a medal for a complete and well digested exposition of the excellent lecture on "Insects and Man".

ADDRESS TO DRS. DUGGAN & DALAL.

A congratulatory address will be given to Major J. N. Duggan and Dr. A. K. Dalal on their permanent appointments to the staff of the Grant Medical College and Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital and the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital, respectively, in the Anatomy Theatre, to-morrow (Friday), at 12-30 p.m., when Capt. S. L. Bhatia, Dean of the G. M. College, will preside.

Edward George was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment in Calcutta, on a charge of using a forged document for the purpose of cheating Mr. F. D. Bartley, the Deputy Commissioner of Police. It was alleged that Genge produced a letter purporting to have been written by a member of Council and thereby induced Mr. Bartley to give him fifteen rupees from the poor box.—A. P.

Amarendranath Chatterjee, a Regulation III prisoner, who was arrested on September 23rd 1923 and interned at Mangalkot Burdwan, was released yesterday.

One of the last acts of the ex-Maharaja Holkar was to cancel the ban on "Pratap" of Cawnpore which was not allowed entry in the Indore State since January 1921. The "Pratap" has still a similar ban in about ten states, more prominent among which are Gwalior, Jaipur, Jodhpur, and Udaipur.

The "Englishman" understands an interesting discovery has been made by Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose on the action of cobra venom on heart-beat of plants which casts flood of light on action of venom on animal heart.

FACTORY ACT

SAFEGUARDING INTERESTS OF WORKERS.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON BAR COUNCIL BILL.

DELHI, March 17.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to continue business not finished on Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. Tonkinson moved consideration of the Bill amending the Indian Divorce Act which was introduced last month. He said the Bill was intended to stop scandals. The Secretary of State for India had authorised him to announce that he hoped to introduce shortly in the House of Lords a Bill to allow certain courts in India to dissolve marriages of people domiciled in England and Scotland and the Secretary of State expected to get this Bill passed during the current session of Parliament. This was very satisfactory considering how difficult it was to get legislation through Parliament in matters relating to matrimonial connections. The Indian legislature must do its part by passing legislation stating that as the law stood at present, courts in India had no jurisdiction in such cases. The difficulty was, at present a person from Scotland might come to India, marry a lady domiciled in India and then return to Scotland and desert her. This lady could not now secure the dissolution of marriage in India. The Secretary of State had promised that the Bill would set this matter right.

Sir Harisingh Gour deplored that the decisions of Indian courts were not recognized by the British or Colonial courts, and suggested that some sort of an international compact should be arrived at to legalise Indian divorce decrees in other parts of the British Empire. According to English law as adopted in India, residence was a criterion of jurisdiction of the courts. The Bill under discussion did not extend the benefits of divorce to the non-Christian party in marriage nor to those who had a second home in India, and the speaker suggested that an amending Bill should be brought forward to remedy defects. He welcomed the Bill and also proposed a parliamentary legislation. In view of the assurance of Mr. Tonkinson, the speaker said, he would not move his amendments.

Sir Henry Stanyon on behalf of his constituents, the Europeans of U. P., warmly welcomed the Bill.

The Bill was then taken into consideration and Mr. Tonkinson moved his amendment:—"That for clause 2 of the Bill the following clause be substituted, namely, for the second, third and fourth paragraphs of section 2 of the Indian Divorce Act the following shall be substituted, namely, nothing hereinafter shall authorise any court to grant any relief under this Act except where the petitioner professes the Christian religion, or to make decrees of dissolution of marriage except where the parties to marriage are domiciled in India at the time when the petition is presented, or to make decrees of nullity of marriage except where marriage has been solemnized in India and the petitioner is a resident in India at the time of presenting the petition, or to grant any relief under this act other than a decree of dissolution of marriage or of nullity of marriage except where the petitioner resides in India at the time of presenting the petition."

The amendment was passed and the Bill was also passed amidst applause.

FACTORIES ACT AMENDMENT.

Sir B. N. Mitra moved consideration of the Factories Act Amendment Bill as altered by the Select Committee.

Mr. Joshi in moving to restore clause five omitted by the Select Committee said that the clause was not a novel one and was embodied in the British Factories Act, and most of the local Governments and factory inspectors were in its favour. It only asked that a reasonable temperature in a factory should be maintained and was a healthy provision which Government should not oppose.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai in opposing the amendment regretted that Mr. Joshi had not given enough consideration to the opinions of responsible Government officers. The clause would do more harm than good. Government should seriously consider the consequences before penalising factory-owners and putting them at the mercy of the inspecting staff.

Dr. Lohokare said that labourers should be regarded as human beings, and if the industrial advance of India was to be made at the cost of the health of labour it was as well not to have it. He supported the amendment.

Mr. Rangachariar said he was neither a factory-owner nor a capitalist. He was a landowner. The opposition to the clause did not come from Government or from factory-owners. It was the speaker himself who suggested deletion of the clause, it being impractical to lay standards of temperature suitable for various localities. This matter should be left for a reasonable handling by employers.

Sir B. N. Mitra said he was in sympathy with Mr. Joshi, but he now agreed with the majority of the Select Committee in omitting the particular clause.

Mr. Hal said he was tempted by Government to sign a dissenting note against the omission of the clause. Why had Government now backed out? He supported Mr. Joshi.

Mr. Jinnah said that if he was assured by Government that a Bill would be brought forward at the next session to give effect to the principle underlying the clause he would be satisfied. Otherwise he would support Mr. Joshi. If Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar said he changed linen twice a day in arguing under an electric fan a heavy case before the High Court, what about the labourer who sweated before a boiler. It was to safeguard the labourer's health that the clause was necessary. The cry against inspectors was a perennial cry.

Sir B. N. Mitra gave Mr. Jinnah the required assurance that the amending Bill on the subject would be brought up next session. (Applause.) There were cries of "withdraw."

Mr. Joshi did not, however, withdraw and let the amendment be rejected.

MR. JOSHI'S AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Joshi moved two amendments disapproving of the extension of exemptions and asking for a definite provision safeguarding exempted workers from being made to work intermittently and for getting them an interval for food and rest. They were rejected.

He then moved another amendment. He said that the exemption of works of continuous production resulted in depriving labourers of weekly rest. If employers engaged sufficient hands it was possible to give weekly rest to all men in turn. This also was rejected.

The House then passed without alteration the Factories Act Amendment Bill as amended by the Select Committee and rose for lunch.

"GIVE US OUR DUE."

When the members met after lunch they found on their table a red pamphlet headed "Give us our due," and putting forward a case for Reforms for the Frontier Province supported by Mr. B. C. Pal's remarks made during the debate. This is in view of the prospective resumption of the Frontier debate to-day or to-morrow. A number of Frontier visitors came into the Public Galleries.

The House took into consideration Sir Basil Blackett's bill amending the income-tax Act as altered by the Select Committee. Sir Basil Blackett accepted an amendment of Mr. Willson regarding the supply of information regarding dividends and restricting it to addresses of shareholders as given on the company's register.

The next amendment of Mr. Willson was to omit a sub-clause which would give undue publicity. Publicity, he said, would discourage foreign capital from being invested in India. No attempt had been made in England to collect tax from non-residents.

Sir Darcy Lindsay said the main objection of Mr. Willson was against publicity and he supported him in that view.

Sir Basil Blackett said the amendment did not raise an important issue. The objection was without substance. Publicity could be easily avoided.

Mr. Willson's amendment was rejected.

On the motion of Sir Basil Blackett a proviso introduced by the Select Committee was omitted on Sir Basil giving an undertaking that unless there were exceptional circumstances Government would undertake not to ask for costs in the case of an appeal where the respondent did not appear and costs were awarded to Government.

The Bill as amended by this motion of Sir Basil Blackett was then passed.

Sir B. N. Mitra next moved a number of amendments to his bill for establishing a Joint Water Board for Delhi. These were agreed to without discussion and the bill was then passed.

TRADE UNION BILL.

Sir B. N. Mitra moved the House to consider the Trade Union Bill as amended by the Council of State. Mr. Joshi did not think the amendment made by the Council was wise or workable but did not wish to oppose it and delay the Bill. Mr. Jinnah considered the Bill as a landmark and congratulated Sir B. N. Mitra. (Applause.). The Bill was passed.

Mr. Tonkinson moved that the Legal Practitioners Bill for the removal of the evil of touting as amended by the Council of State be passed.

The House agreed to the amendments made by the Upper House.

BAR COUNCIL BILL.

Sir Alexander Muddiman moved a select committee on the Bar Council Bill.

The Select Committee on the Bar Council the Home Member moved, should consist of Mr. L. Graham, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. S. C. Ghose, Mr. Ramachandra Rao Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Sir Chamanlal Setalvad, Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha, Maulvi Ghulam Bari, Mr. Raj Narain, Mr. M. C Naidu, Sir Henry Stanyon, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Maulvi Mohammad Yakub, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. K. Ahmed, and the mover and that a number of members whose presence will be necessary to constitute a meeting on the Committee shall be seven

The Select Committee will be summoned in August. In the meantime he would circulated the Bill to the Local Government and High Courts.

Mr. Hussainally moved the addition of the name of Mr. D. P. Sinha, Swarajist which the Home Member accepted.

Mr. K. C. Neogy said he could not give a silent vote on such an important measure. The Bar Committee's recommendations had three definite objects in view, the first relating to the control over the members of the profession, the second the unification of the different branches of the profession and the third the abolition of the dual system on the original side of the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts. As regards the Bar Councils he regretted that the Committee had recommended that they should be advisory bodies. They had been further left in the hands of the High Courts. Legal practitioners in mofussil towns were left out but he hoped the District Bar Councils would soon come into being. Vakils in Bengal had in the past been dealt with fairly. By the bill they would merely be known as advocates instead of vakils and the righ to practise on the original side was left to the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay. These two High Courts had already declared their non-acceptance of some important recommendations. Why was it that Government did not cover all the recommendations by the Legislative proposals?

Mr. Neogy said that before sitting on the Committee he must make it clear that he did not commit himself to the various defects in the Bill.

Mr. B. Das rose to urge on behalf of the Bombay Merchants' Chamber the abolition of the dual system.

Dr. Gour:—Why do you get up, you are not a lawyer?

Mr. Rangachariar:—Order, order. I must protect the member. No member is entitled to say that another member does not know a subject. (Applause.)

Sir Alexander Muddiman said his attitude was sympathetic and he assured Mr. Neogy that if Government found that the rules framed by the High Courts did not go far enough supplementary legislation could be undertaken in future. The present bill should not be considered as finally disposing of the Bar Committee's report.

The motion for a Select Committee was then passed.

Mr. Hari Singh Gour's Bill amending the Transfer of Property Act as altered by the Select Committee was passed without discussion and the House rose till to-morrow.—A. P.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DEMAND FOR ROYAL COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, Moulvi Ekramul Huq in proposing that the grant for the Executive Council should be refused raised a constitutional question and asked for the immediate appointment of a royal Commission to enquire into the working of the Reforms.

Sir Abdur Rahim supporting the motion said that though he did not support the immediate appointment of a Royal Commission before the Muddiman Committee sat since then he had modified his views as Government had modified its views.

Sir Hugh Stephenson replying said the Bengal Government was not directly concerned in the matter, but speaking on his own account he said if a Commission was appointed it would examine whether India was fit and ready for a system of parliamentary Government and whether there were sufficient votes on which a parliamentary system could be based. From the speeches he had not found any reason why the examination should be made now. As regards provincial autonomy they were all one with the ideal that Parliament had set before them. His conception of the position of Government was that they were here to carry on the work until India was fit and ready to take it over from them.

The resolution was withdrawn and the Council adjourned.—A. P.

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS.

NAGPUR, Mar. 16.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council met to-day Mr. Kale presiding. Swarajists and Independents were absent. The President at the outset made a statement in the course of which he said that on the 9th instant Mr. Raghvendra Rao made certain remarks which I did not then catch regarding the casting vote which I am afraid are likely to cause some misunderstanding. I had given my reasons for giving the casting vote in a particular way and it was I think clear that I did not want to help one party against the other. As my silence at that time is likely to be misunderstood I take this opprtunity of reassuring this House that my ruling was not prompted by any party interest.

Mr. Marten, Finance Member and Leader of the House, expressed satisfaction at the statement made by the President which was in accordance with the conviction which he was sure the House had of the impartiality of the Chair's decision.

More than one hundred and thirty-eight questions were answered to-day besides a large number of supplementary questions. Mr. Marten in the course of one reply made a comprehensive statement regarding the partial failure of the crops in Berar and the measures taken by Government to meet the situation caused thereby.

It is understood that some Swarajist members asked for Pandit Motilal Nehru's permission to move certain important resolutions and introduce private bill but it has not been given. The Swarajists have therefore left Nagpur for their homes.—A. P.

COUNCIL PROROGUED.

NAGPUR, Mar. 16.

In a press communique, the Publicity Officer states that after the meeting of the Legislative Council to-day the members of the Government saw certain representative members of the Council present in the House and communicated to His Excellency the Governor the views expressed by them as to the advisability of continuing the session for the remaining four days for which business had been allotted. In view of all the circumstances of the moment His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to prorogue the Council with effect from to-day.—A. P.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, March 17.

When the Madras Legislative Council reassembled this morning attendance was very thin. After interpellations were over Vellingiri Gownder (Independent) who could not take part in yesterday's walk-out as he was not present withdrew from the Council Hall. He wanted to make a statement, but was not allowed by the Chair to do so.—A. P.

The Lahore Municipality has elected Malik Muhammad Hussain, its senior vice-President, as its President, vice Chaudhari Chahabuddin resigned.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.	17th March, 1926.
Previous Closing Rate	18.77
To-day's Opening Rate	18 75
Difference	+.3
To-day's Closing Rate	1866
Difference	—11

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET,

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.	17th March, 1926.
Previous Closing Rate	9.45
To-day's Opening Rate	9.43
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.48
Difference	+.3
Khandi Closing Rate.	Rs. 355-4-0
Sewri Closed.	Rs. 355-4-0

CASH BALANCES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	(In thousands of rupees.) 30th Nov. 1925	31st Dec. 1925
Balance on		
In District Treasuries	2,63,06	2,41,73
With the Imperial Bank of India	6,74,37	5,25,84
Total	9,37,43	7,67,57
	(In thousands of rupees.) 31st Jan. 1926	28th Feb. 1926
Balance on		
In District Treasuries	2,67,35	2,07,65
With the Imperial Bank of India	9,89,61	13,85,96
Total	12,56,96	16,53,61

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

ANOTHER DRAW

The match between the Christ Church Old Boys, Jubbulpore and the B. B. and C. I. Loco. resulted in a draw, each side scoring two goals. There was little to choose between the sides, but, perhaps, the visitors were slightly superior. The Railway forwards indulged in far too much individual play which neutralised their effectiveness in front of goal. The Old Boys, on the other hand, distributed the ball persistently, and in this they were ably led by Hill, their centre forward. The defences on both sides were good and gave very little away.

The Jubbulpore team scored first, S. Gidney putting the ball past Leach in the first half. A fast pace was maintained in the second half, but though excitement ran high, there was nothing to enthuse over the standard of hockey. Moore equalised soon after resumption, but Hill gave Jubbulpore the lead again. The Railway tried hard for the equaliser and three minutes before the end, a mix-up in the Jubbulpore goal-mouth, saw Wells score. The final whistle found both teams level, the score remaining unchanged despite an extra ten minutes of play.

Christ Church Old Boys,
Jubbulpore ..... 2 goals.
B. B. and C. I. Loco. ..... 2 goals.

Christ Church Old Boys, Jubbulpore:—McMorran; Lovegrove and Borthwick; Daniells, Tolster and Cox; C. Gidney, Loveday, Hill, L. Lovegrove and S. Gidney.

B. B. and C. I. Loco:—Leach; C. Fox and H. Fox; Coates, La Touche and Reuben; D'Souza, Kane, Wells, Moore and Francis.

Referees:—Messrs. Lees and Nagporewalla.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

North-Western Rly., Karachi vs. Bombay Gymkhana.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, March 17.

The disturbance in North-west India is feeble. It has caused a few light falls in South Baluchistan, Kashmir and some slight showers are also reported from Upper Burma and Assam.

The temperature remains low from United and Central Provinces to Upper Burma.

Forecast: No large change.—A. P.

WOMEN'S LAPSE.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

Charged with receiving and disposing of stolen property, namely two diamond rings belonging to Maharaj Narayan Singh, the Zemindar of Moradabad, while he was on a visit to Calcutta, Miss Bouche and Mrs. Wilson were sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A similar sentence was passed upon J. Wilton for receiving a stolen cigarette case.—A. P.

MARBLE & TILES

PONZONO HEXEGONAL TILES

Available in large quantities

RAVAL & CO.,

13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA

Telegrams, BAPASOLA, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20883.

MUBARAKH MANZIL,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Large Stocks available for best quality AMERICAN GREASE, CARBORUNDUM GRINDING, POLISHING and FINISHING STONES, and WHEELS, used for all classes of Industrial Purposes such as in the Manufacturing of Ploughs, Knives, Artificial Rubies, for Dressing of Castings, etc.

I also carry Large Stock Compressed High Pressure RED SHEET JOINTING, ELECTRICAL MOTORS, and ACCESSORIES, POWERFUL 8 VALVE WIRELESS RECEIVING SET, Can be worked without Aerial Earth Connection.

Price and Particulars will be furnished on application.

THE BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE Ltd.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

OPENS EARLY MAY, 1926.

Complete security coupled with greatest convenience, lowest rates, with largest accommodation, will be assured in the very centre of the business locality of the city. The whole installation has been specially manufactured by Messrs. Chubb & Sons, the well-known Safe-Makers of England.

For details apply to

THE SECRETARY,
The
Bombay Bullion Exchange Ld.
Shroff Bazar, BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX

AND

SUPER TAX

EXPERTS

HAVE REMOVED TO

6, Sukhadvala Buildings,
Ravelin Street, Hornby Rd., Fort,
BOMBAY.
Tel. 22560.

TILES & MARBLES

Our quality Defy Competition

SAJAN & CO.

4, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN

A. C. MOTORS from ¼ to 25 H.P. D.C. Motors 1-8 to 15 H.P. Portable and Testing Instruments Rectifiers, Elec. Coffee grinders and Icecream freezers. Competitive prices, Heavy Built.

Apply R. N. BAPASOLA, Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort or

BABAN GOKHALAY.
Bhatwadi, Girgaum.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

Aspiring Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the studies "Specialised Banking" (C.A.I.B.) "Specialised Insurance" (A.Ch.I.I.); "Specialised Secretarial Work" (F.I.S.A.) and "General Commerce Courses" (C.E.T.D.); for which there is an unlimited field and "Specialised Accountancy" (G.D.A.) may wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course as that Profession is now getting over-crowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1926.

INQUIRE OR GET OUT.

The long overdue statement of the Member in charge of the Development Department makes amply clear one thing: The entire project from start to this moment has not only been grossly mismanaged and wasteful, but it has also been the occasion of the most systematic disregard of proper routine that has been established in all such cases for the safety of the governed. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir himself admits that he did not know of the wastefulness and failure of the dredger, that white elephant-like legacy of Sir George Lloyd, till about four or five months ago,—till in fact the Development Committee's Reports reached the hands of the Government. The statement of Mr. Cowasji is replete with side-lights on the drama going on behind the scenes all the while, in which practically all the activities of the Department seem to have been conducted without reference to the Government as a whole, or at least without any sense of the responsibility that ought to weigh with the authors and sponsors of such project. Mr. Lalji Naranji and his colleagues in the Council might well ask: Why was the dredger ordered at all when the actual cost came to differ so substantially from the estimate and why was work continued at all when the results were not even a fourth of the expectations? The Hon. Mr. Cowasji had no answer to these searching questions, and we doubt if the Government as a whole have any answer at all. The universal moan is that there is a gigantic failure, that the loss will run into crores, that Bombay must bear it for a generation to come, stifling in the meanwhile all other projects of our national development, because, foresooth those who were responsible for the Government of the Presidency at the time this shameful scandal was first taken in hand seem to have betrayed their trust and neglected their clear duty of consideration and scrutiny of the estimates.

The personal factor also is not a whit less interesting. Sir George Buchanan's share in the whole affair needs to be most searchingly investigated. It is an eloquent commentary on the vaunted British pluck and honesty that when at last the Government of Bombay or their advisers found out the inefficiency of the work of the dredger, and the fraud of the whole episode of its purchase and operation, and when, accordingly, they sent out an S. O. S. to the adviser-in-chief of this muddle,—(Sir George had officially protested, in the name of his firm, against being styled merely the consulting engineers,—and so we trust he would not mind being described as the adviser-in-chief), he pleaded the most handy excuse of health for evading the visit on which the Bombay Government were by this time hysterically insisting. He had once before bluffed out the remonstrance of the responsible officers of the Government, whose eyes had been opened by the shabby results of a year's working of the costly dredger purchased with or without proper specifications and data by those advisers of the Government of Sir George Lloyd, on the grounds that the experience then gained was not enough to warrant any reliable conclusions, that further stimulus to workers might yield better results, that the staff was new and inexperienced, and so forth. One wonders if in this case once again the proverb has come true that 'qui e'excuse s'accuse.' Anyhow, Sir George Buchanan seems to have realised by September last year that the game of bluff would no longer do; and so, notwithstanding the fact that at the time Government telegraphed to him he was no farther away than Colombo, he declined to come to Bombay, and shoulder the responsibility which by rights was his due.

It, therefore, becomes inevitable to insist rigorously not only on a searching inquiry into the responsibility and liability for the whole of this great fiasco, bringing home to the delinquents the fruits of their delinquency without fear or favour; but also to concert adequate guarantees that such disasters will not recur in the future. Mr. Cowasji did speak of a consideration being now given by the Government of India and the Secretary of State to the institution of an independent committee of inquiry; but he will do well to remember that in the present mood of the people of Bombay, they will not tolerate needless delays that such excuses inevitably imply. The Government of India and the Secretary of State must realise that their usual expedient of a packed committee to bring in a foregone conclusion will not suffice. If an independent inquiry is really to take place, the Committee must be composed of men in whom the public of Bombay have confidence; and their report when submitted must not be permitted to be frittered away in empty expressions of meaningless regrets, but must be made the basis of proper proceedings, if such be considered advisable and necessary, to bring home to the arch-delinquents the consequences of their mistakes, their recklessness or negligence. And, over and above this, it is of the utmost importance that specific guarantees be afforded against the repetition of such scandals. If projects of this dimension could be carried through without the scrutiny and consideration that is their due, how can the people of Bombay trust in the 'bona fides' of their administration? Mr. Nariman's strongest point in his lecture on Tuesday was the demand for an impeachment and prosecution of every person connected with the bungle irrespective of his status and influence. In making that demand he gave expression to the sentiments of the public. Unless the Government of Sir Leslie Wilson show their willingness to meet this demand, not only will the good offices and frankness hitherto displayed by them prove of no avail but the public will be compelled to regard them as abettors in one of the most amazing and cruellest wrongs practised against the tax-payer in any civilized country. The farce of a debate in the Council and reams of official explanations will not satisfy the public, especially as Government have added insult to injury by proceeding with the reclamation operations in defiance of Bombay's united demand for immediate independent investigation. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's duty is clear. Public decency requires that he must either satisfy Bombay's demand for investigation or resign his membership of a Government whose policy is a cruel mockery of the greatest financial misfortune that has befallen the Presidency.

DIVIDE AND RULE.

The London "Times" has come to the rescue of the Whites in South Africa. It offers them the old familiar suggestion of "Divide and Rule". The policy the South African Government are invited to pursue in regard to the solution of the Indian problem by this London exponent of the solidarity of the empire is that a "compromise" should be sought by instigating the Colonial-born Indians to believe that their rights are different from those of the Indian-born. In short, while the latter are to be hounded out of South Africa by "arranging repatriation on a large scale", the former should be invited to look on passively, hypnotised into the mischievous belief that the exit of the Indian-born means a better and a more profitable status for them in South Africa. This is an effort to cause a split amongst the Indian community there, which, we have no doubt, will be denounced by the Colonial-born, who ought to make an immediate answer to it by the spirited rejoinder that they are absolutely at one with their Indian-born brethren in South Africa in their fight for a self-respecting existence.

The need for such a united stand is extremely urgent. The Colonial-born cannot fail to notice that the Whites only want coloured people who are content to be serfs. The Government policy in this connection has been exposed by Mr. Kentridge in Parliament in unequivocal language, as can be seen from the latest cable from Mr. Andrews. The Cape Malays are included in the category of "civilised peoples", but Indians are classed with native Africans as "uncivilised." The astonishing thing is that this cruel and insulting classification has passed unchallenged. The Whites want the Indians to get out of South Africa, and as the Colonial-born Indians will find out to their cost if they listen to the blandishments of the former their position will be no better even if they leave the Indian-born in the lurch. We hope they will have foresight enought to present a united front.

RADICALLY WRONG.

A strange mentality appears, latterly, to govern the activities of the Bombay Art Society. There is, surely, something radically wrong when those dominating the institution act as they did at its annual general meeting last week. The tenacity with which one of the secretaries stuck to his post for years and achieved particularly nothing, is recognised as a sufficient justification for honouring him with a more obviously decorative title and place. He is promoted as a vice-president. The other secretary, whose enterprise, initiative and, to use the phrase in the Society's report, "untiring services" brought it more than two thousand rupees and a good deal of appreciation which it till then did not deserve finds his reward in an insult. He is promoted as an Assistant Secretary! And, a lawyer with indifferent claims is pushed over his head. We have no opinion to offer about the estimable lawyer who will now act as a secretary. But we certainly protest against the treatment that has been meted out to the secretary whose energy, enthusiasm and initiative revived some of the old prestige the Society had all but lost. The course of action, which Mr. C. P. Fernandes has to follow, as a self-respecting artist, is clear. The decision of the Society does not seem to be an oversight. It is now for the members to decide their place in a Society that has dared to act in a manner unworthy of its reputed aims. How long will their interests be protected in a body which rewards the honest and "untiring services" of its responsible officials with an insult? Art is not the matter of a mood for anybody, however influential or highly-placed. And, responsible and informed opinion insists that it will no longer remain so in this city.

INDIA AND FEDERALISM.

(BY. P. L. MEHTA.)

It is the peculiar glory of British statesmanship that it never faces any problem until it becomes impossible to ignore it: Thus the whole constitutional theory—if there is one—which forms the background of the successive schemes of political reforms in India is shrouded in a mystery that is hard to unravel. The widespread desire for provincial autonomy along with the demand for the Central Government's intervention in such matters as religious endowments or non-Burman Expulsion bills: the process of devolution combined with centralisation of control in such matters as the Indian States or Port Trusts: and, above all, the inter-provincial differences and disputes of the Provincial Governments with the Central Government over the Meston Settlement—all these indicate that without some clear perception of the character of the new constitutional relationship between the Central and Provincial Governments in all its implications and without an authoritative enunciation of the principles which ought to govern the constitutional system, the Indian polity cannot be constructed on a satisfactory basis. This, indeed, is the main plea of Sir Fredrick Whyte in the short monograph which he has prepared under the Government of India's instructions (India, A Federation? By Sir Fredrick Whyte, K.C.S.I. Price Rs. 2 or 3s.).

Other Types.

Sir Fredrick examines the seven representative types of federal constitutions in existence now, the United States of America, Australia, Canada, South Africa, Switzerland and Germany: the inclusion of South Africa and imperial Germany is justified on the ground that the monograph deals with as many as possible of the varying relationships that have existed from time to time between Central and Local Governments. Unfortunately the conclusions which Sir Fredrick draws from his examination are so academic in their nature that they could be deduced by any undergraduate who studies comparative constitutions, the only merit of his book being that the information is collected in one volume: on the other hand, he has not attempted to apply the lessons of federalism to Indian conditions except in a casual or general manner. Hence the only constructive suggestion of his book is that political reforms in India should be based on a comprehensive constitutional plan and that clearer definitions of the relationship of the Central and Provincial Governments and their respective functions are essential. Their absence, Sir Fredrick holds, is due to Indian preoccupation with political and administrative, as distinct from constitutional, problems and to British distrust of first principles and love of practically. The truth is that all Governments in their conduct are empirical and that reforms are due more often to the necessity of pacifying opposition than to a realisation of the need for change. Political reforms in India have been carried out on the successive waves of political agitation. As for nationalist pre-occupation, it is due to a sounds intuition that the form of government is, after all, secondary to the question of securing the reality of political power for the people. That is evident from such a term as "provincial autonomy" of whose misuse Sir Fredrick complains: for while the Muddiman Majority, for example, equated it with a mechanical process of de-centralisation,, the Minority correctly regarded it as the popularisation of provincial administrations.

A Vital Problem Unsolved.

On the fundamental question whether the Indian constitution should be federal or not, Sir Fredrick is not positive as his sign of interrogation in the title indicates. The Indian constitution, it is evident, is still unitary in form though containing within it the germs of federalism. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report, in fact, waived the idea of federalising the constitution: on the other hand, there are nationalists who hold that provincial parochialism has been the curse of India and that a strong central government is the only bulwark of national unity. Without dwelling on the various aspects of this interesting controversy, it is permissible to point out that the differences between the two schools of thought—federalists and anti-federalists—do not, after all, turn out to be very great in practice. It is obvious that a country with a vast area and cultural differences, which, in certain respects, is one should yet adapt its governance to suit the severalty which is no less characteristic of its other aspects. If there is a danger of exaggerated provincialism on the one hand, there is equally a danger of excessive centralisation on the other which, as Lamenais apply observed, leads to anaemia at the extremities and apoplexy at the centre. As for the fear of disintegrating provincialism, it belongs to a time when distance had not been annihilated by improved means of communication and transport. When in medieaval India, provincial satraps refused to acknowledge the suzerainty of Delhi, there were no post and telegraph and railways; there was no realisation of common economic interests of an organic and inter-dependent political system such as representative government involves. Autonomy in a federation is not the same thing as isolation in a medieaval imperial system. A political union for common purposes such as foreign affairs, defence or currency and tariffs with free scope for development of various types of provincial cultures is preferable to a super-imposition of artificial unification. Every one agrees that no single government can carry the load of provincial administrations: No one disputes that there should be unity in certain essential matters. Whatever the principle, therefore, the practical question of political reconstruction will be one of drawing lines of demarcation, of allocating functions between the central and provincial governments. But apart from the generalisation that these lines of demarcation ought to be clearly drawn and firmly maintained, Sir Fredrick has no other contribution to offer in respect of this vital question.

THE SCHOOL OF POTTERY.

The deliberations of our Legislative Councillors are often puzzling. The vote turning down the salary of the Superintendent of Pottery in the Sir J. J. School of Art was evidently influenced by the statement of Mr. Joshi (member for East Khandesh), that the Pottery Factory had been closed, though both the School and the factory are still in existence. Will Mr. Joshi kindly take the trouble to disclose the source of his information, and will the Director of Information be pleased to enlighten the public why Mr. Joshi's error was not challenged by the Director of Public Instruction or the Minister of Education? Though the adverse vote was apparently against the salary of the Superintendent, it will eventually affect only the Subordinate Indian Staff and stipendiary students, as the Superintendent has put in such long service that the Government are bound to provide for him elsewhere.

The last Council rightly considered the recently created post of Inspector of Drawing and Crafts as quite redundant, but by some stroke of good luck or good manoevering it escaped the Council's shears which have now descended on the School of Pottery, the total budget grant for which is even less than half the salary of the Inspector. It is an apt illustration of the Indian proverb "when a blind man grinds corn, a dog eats the flour", and affords a sad commentary on the oft avowed anxiety of the non-official members for the encouragement of technical and industrial education, that their votes should be instrumental in killing, instead of nurturing, an institution which, since its inauguration has been doing good silent work in training the sons of potters. If there ever was an occasion for the exercise of the Governor's certifying powers it is this.

PUZZLED POTTER.

HOLKAR & LLOYD.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

If an Indian Ruling Prince, who is Government's ally, is not immune from appearing before an Enquiry Commission why should not an ex-Governor, and his blundering colleagues, who are merely the servants of the said Government, be asked to appear before an independent Committee or Commission regarding the colossal loss coused by them re Bombay Reclamation scheme? Are Sir George Lloyd and Company asked to make good the damages? If not, why should Government defer appointment of a Commission? Holkar abdicated. Is Sir George Lloyd resigning or recompensing? If not, where is Lord Reading's Equity?

TRIFLES.

Anonymity does not denote wickedness, although people in exigencies are accustomed to hint darkly at its significance. Mr. Baptista recently attacked one of the "domestic settlements" of Mr. K. R. P. Shroff in regard to the Madhowji Shares Scandal last June. Mr. Shroff says:—"It would be interesting to know who supplied Mr. Baptista with a copy of the letter or the original." It would be more interesting to know why Mr. Shroff is bothered about it.

* * *

We live in days of coalitions, confabulations—but alas also of criticism. It can now be taken for certain that the two wings of the Congress have coalesced. It needs no great study of recent political history to understand how seriously the Liberals must be confabulating to discover some sure method, some election cry which will save them from extinction at the next General Election.

* *

Mrs. Besant wants no useless confabulations. She wishes there was a Grand Coalition. And she is generous about it. Her conditions are not onerous. Let everybody sit in his particular camp, but let all the camps sing in unison at least for the Commonwealth of India.

* * *

The "Tribune" wants to know however—and this is only "its first question"—what steps have the promoters of the movement taken to obtain the support of the Swaraj Party? The Lahore paper has the temerity to think,—for which of course the Theosophist politicians will be very wroth against it—"that a national federation without the Swarajists and Congressmen as a part of it will be something worse than the play of Hamlet with Hamlet's part left out."

* * *

This is cruel on the part of the "Tribune." It should know better. The Commonwealth Bill is the play and Mrs. Besant is the Hamlet in it.

* * *

The following occurs in a Collection of Useful Hints to the House-wife—"The best bandages are strips torn from shirts". It will be dangerous if our 'dhobies' came to know of this. They may open a side-line as bandage suppliers.

* * *

"Father, what is a wild diatribe?"

Fr.—"Obviously a tribe of savages subsisting exclusively on the flesh of wild beasts. Think more and ask fewer questions, my son."

Notes of the Day.

Lady Wilson:

The news that the condition of Lady Wilson's health is so serious as to necessitate His Excellency the Governor accompanying her to England instead of returning to Bombay as previously arranged, will cause widespread regret throughout the Presidency. The absence of Sir Leslie Wilson at the present juncture when the Development scandal demands immediate and thorough investigation is particularly unfortunate. But His Excellency need hardly be assured that in his present anxiety he has the heart-felt sympathy of the public of this Presidency who pray for the speedy recovery of Lady Wilson.

For the Next War.

They talk in Europe about disarmament and orators at the League of Nations meetings hope that an era will soon be ushered in which swords will be found turned into ploughshares. The Governments of Europe, and England in particular, believe, however, in the doctrine of "keeping the powder dry." Recent War Office statistics have shown how in England over two thousand animals were used between May 14, 1923, and January 31, 1926, for the purpose of making experiments in gas-poisoning. The statistics give gruesome details. 124 cats and five horses, besides goats and guinea pigs were the victims of the scientists' inquiry into the deadly potency of poison gas as destroyer of life. The poor creatures were not killed at once. The death had to be slow; in some cases it was an affair extending over a month so that science might help mankind with more accurate knowledge of how to kill. And the results of science will be kept ready for use when the next war comes. Unless the people in each country rise and demand the prohibition of such experiments by legislation, this kind of cruel research will continue undisturbed.

A Gratuiotus Charge.

Whenever in an any legislature in this country the people's representatives complain of the derective administration of the police, officialdom has one stock answer to make. The peoples representatives know nothing about it. In the Punjab Legislative Council Mr. Dunnett, the Chief Secretary, indulged in the usual epithets in order to condemn public criticism of the alleged serious corruption in the police. These complaints were "unjust, unfair and futile." He proceeded to observe that "the speeches of the members showed a complete ignorance of the history of the police and the growth of police institutions in India" and then made the gratuitous charge, which we hope the non-official M. L. C.'s in the Punjab will treat with the contempt it deserves, that "corruption was ingrained in the system they had inherited from the village police organisations". It is a sorry excuse to put forward in palliating the enormity of corruption in an administration of the present day to say that corruption existed in pre-British times. And yet, as a complete answer to that charge, there are diaries and State papers in abundance to prove that corruption in those times used to be severely put down. They did not excuse it then.

Getting Reconciled to It.

The C. P. Council was prorogued by the Governor after the Swarajists' successful attack on Dyarchy. During the discussion on individual budget demands, however, in which the Liberals and the small number of four Responsivists—all from Berar—which the C. P. Council contains, participated, an incident happened which has raised the ire of C. P. officialdom and caused no little resentment amongst the Liberals. The Stamp Act debate led to a division in which the House found itself equally divided. The President, who was a well-known Swarajist before he left party politics behind, gave his casting vote against the Government proposal. Evidently the Government benches have not as yet had time to get reconciled to such a phenomenon as the President of Legislature exercising his independent judgment in the matter of a casting vote. Before the Council was prorogued, the President had to remind his critics that his ruling was not prompted by party interests. Mr. Marten graciously expressed his gratification at the President's remarks and accepted the vote of the President as "bona fide." The certificate appears to us to be superfluous.

A Messenger of Civilization.

The demand for a reduction in postal rates was again emphatically made in the Assembly by the Independents during Tuesday's debate, and that confirmed believer in the good faith and virtuous intentions of Government, Diwan Bahadur Rangachariar, supported it as a Liberal who feared he would have nothing to say to the voters in his election manifesto if he could not tell them that they had cheaper postal rates. A far better argument was Dr. Gour's, when he asserted that the Postal Department ought to be considered as a messenger of civilisation. That is quite true. The Indian public has a right to have postal rates levied which the average man can easily bear. And in spite of all the protests of Sir B. N. Mitra that the reduction is an administrative impossibility on grounds of finance, and in spite of the Finance Member's threat that the only chance for a reduction was in the stoppage of the remission of Provincial contributions, the country will be inclined to believe that if the top-heavy expenditure of the Telegraph Department is reduced, the reduction in postal rates can be made possible.

HOPELESS SITUATION.

COLOUR BAR WITH VENGEANCE.

RUTHLESS SEGREGATION POLICY.

'TIMES'" CALL TO WHITES FOR CAUTION.

CAPE TOWN, March 16.
(From Mr. C. F. Andrews).

Under the policy named "State employment of "civilised labour," a complete economic segregation of native Africans with Indians is being rapidly accomplished, Indians being classed as "uncivilised." Mr Kentridge stated before Parliament the Government policy. Thus the Cape Malays (coloured people) are included by Government under the head "Civilised people," and the Government in all state matters pursued the logical policy treating alike all sections of the community, including the Malays (coloured) as "civilised labourers," excepting Indians and the natives."

This statement of the Government policy has passed unchallenged. On my present visit I note an extraordinary change. The Colour Bar becomes daily more rigidly fixed. While the coloured people, numbering 550,000 are being taken into the White community, Indians are being classed even below the African natives. This makes the final settlement of the whole position almost hopeless unless the idea itself about India is radically changed. What is needed is independent-minded South Africans to go to India and see India for themselves.

CONGRESS STATEMENT BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Andrews cables from Cape Town on Wednesday:—

The Congress has decided to send a statement to the Select Committee through me. It is not giving evidence. This course appears to be the wisest in the difficult circumstances.

The Colour Bar Bill which is equally objectionable is apparently certain to pass the Joint Committee of both the Houses.

Mr. Neill makes a feeble fight.

My own programme is doubtful. I am probably going to Natal and am staying in South Africa longer.

PLEA FOR INDIAN TRADER.

"TIMES'" CALL FOR CAUTION.

LONDON, March 17.

The "Times" in a leader introducing a series of articles by the "South African correspondent" dealing with the relations between Europeans and Indians in South Africa reviews the history of the problem and adds that the objection of the white population of South Africa to any further complication of the race question by the influx of Asiatics does not need defence.

CAST ADRIFT.

A self-governing Dominion in any case cannot be denied the right to determine what class of immigrants it requires but there are practical as well as moral obstacles to an unchecked exercise of this right so far as it involves injustice to numerous Indians actually born in South Africa who believe that the object of the Class Areas Bill is to force them to quit the country which means being cast adrift. Some have broken their caste which may still entail social ostracism in India.

The Government of India's solicitude for the rights of the long-established Indian minority are fully justified by considerations of equity and Imperial interest. The paper hopes that the suggested visit of the South African Delegation to India in order to draft a scheme in concert with the Government of India safeguarding the interests of the South African born Indians will materialise as an attempt compulsorily to repatriate a hundred thousand such might prove a dangerous experiment and would not advance the moral prestige of the Union Government.

COLOUR FEELING INTENSIFYING.

The "Times" says:—A most important feature of the present situation is that the colour feeling, far from abating as the relative proportion of Indians to Europeans decreases, is intensifying among the white South Africans. There are features of the recent South African legislation calculated to arouse a great anxiety among the African-born Indians. The paper instances the Natal Council Bill depriving Indians of municipal rights, which, it says, offers the progressive Indians a prospect of relegation to untidy Ghettos where the municipal neglect of the unrepresented minority will be explained away by the theory of congenial dirtiness of the Asiatic.

The "Times" emphasises that there are a number of white South Africans who believe that the Indian trader is not only of service to the poorer European but is from many points of view preferable to the Levantine and Jewish pedlars and traders pervading some rural districts. It says that a leading Churchman has criticised the proposed legislation on ethical grounds and in the Cape there is a growing impression that the Bill is altogether too rough and ready to achieve the object without exciting antagonism out of all proportion to the results obtained.—Reuter.

EVIDENCE ON ASIATIC BILL.

A FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION CREATED

CAPE TOWN, March 17.

It is anticipated that the Select Committee on the Asiatic Bill will conclude the recording of evidence in a few days. All members of the Paddison Deputation and C. F. Andrews have now given evidence and it is reported that they made a very favourable impression. They have provisionally arranged to return to India on March 29th. Outside Parliament the Deputation have gained much popularity with the public. Non-party utterances of Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary and Raza Ali were deeply appreciated by the Twenty Club, the Rotary Club, the Great Temperance Reunion and other gatherings.—Reuter.

BUDGET PROVISION.

ECONOMY IN NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

LONDON, March 16.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr Churchill estimated the total expenditure for which they must provide in the budget at £799,500,000. In order to keep down expenditure to 799 million sterling he mentioned that 31 million sterling must be economised in the national administration in order to counter-balance the unavoidable new expenditure of that amount.—Reuter.

Mr. Churchill said this 31 million sterling savings include 10 million sterling in the fighting services, 9½ million as a result of an economy bill providing for *inter alia*, reductions in State contributions to National insurance unemployment, a reduction of £750,000 in contributions to the Colonial services and £300,000 in contributions to Palestine and Iraq.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN NEW YORK.

HEAVY LOSS OF ANIMAL & BIRD LIFE

LONDON, March 16.—

New York.—The heaviest loss of animal and bird life in the American annals occurred in early hours to-day. The fire which started in two barrels of sawdust killed a thousand canaries, 500 love birds, numerous other birds and 150 monkeys.

Frightened cries of macaws and parakeets first attracted the attention of a passing policeman and the firemen found the rooms filled with helpless animals striving desperately to escape from the cages. Hundreds of others were already stretched out dead on the floor.

Larger animals pathetically attempted to restore their mates to life. One baboon had to be removed by force from the side of a dead companion and the mother of a monkey saved the life of the baby by stretching herself over it. A house cat carried three kittens to fresh air and safety.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF BOTH HOUSES APPOINTED.

LONDON, March 16.

The House of Lords, to-day, without discussion, agreed to the motion of Lord Birkenhead in favour of the appointment of a Standing Joint Committee of both Houses on Indian affairs "to examine and report on any Bill or matter referred to them, specially by either House of Parliament, and consider, with a view to reporting if necessary, thereon, any matter relating to Indian affairs brought to the notice of the Committee by the Secretary of State for India."—Reuter.

CHITTARANJAN SEVA SADAN.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, March 16.

The Board of Trustees of the Desbhandu Memorial announce that a hospital for women under the name of the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan will be started at Mr. C. R. Das' house in Russa Road on March 22. It will be open for the reception of female patients and also for their treatment at an outdoor dispensary.—A. P.

CALCUTTA LADY BARRISTER.

CALCUTTA, March 17.

Miss Cornelia Sorabjee, Lady counsel, made her first appearance before the District Judge of Alipore yesterday to file an appeal on behalf of Rasul Khan and Nathni Khan who had been convicted by a sub-Deputy Magistrate of receiving and retaining three stolen buffaloes and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each. The appeal was admitted and appellants released on bail.—A. P.

Dr. Tagore persides over the All-Bengal Literary Conference sitting at Suri (Birbhum,) on April 3rd, Saraladevi being in charge of literary section.

FOR FREEDOM

RESOLVE TO FIGHT TILL END.

RIFF CHIEF'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

LONDON, March 17.
(Special to "The Chronicle.")

The "Times" publishes a letter from Abdul Krim forwarded through the Tangier Correspondent. Therein the Riff Chief reiterates the desire for peace on reasonable terms but expresses a resolution to continue war on default of the grant of independence.

He refers to the rejection of all his efforts towards peace and declares: "So long as one mountain top remains in the hands of his people they will resist subjection."

This remarkable letter was delayed by difficulties. Captain Canning's advice has been sent to Abdul Krim on the failure of the Paris efforts. It is also worth remarking that Capt. Canning predicted a week ago that the Riffs would resume the bombardment of Tetuan. They were not so seriously defeated as Spain reported.

This morning Press reports that bombardment has been resumed of Tetuan by the Riffs. The Spanish losses have been grossly minimised and their success was equivocal.

CHINESE IMBROGLIO.

ATTITUDE OF BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 16.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald asked, to-day, in the House of Commons for explanation of the reports of the representations made by the Protocol Powers to China which might involve military operations within two days.

Mr. Baldwin replied that the King's representative at Peking had been instructed to take no action except in co-operatin with other Treaty Powers, also that armed forces should only be used as a last resort to safeguard the security of foreigners in the areas affected. Sir Ronald Maclean had communicated these instructions to the British Naval authorities on the spot.—Reuter.

RABINDRA NATH TAGORE.

HEALTH CAUSING GREAT ANXIETY.

CALCUTTA, March 17.

The health of Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore is causing great anxiety. The poet is in a weak state of health and has been advised to take complete rest.—A P.

EXCURSION TRAIN TRAGEDY.

248 KILLED 93: INJURED.

LONDON, March 16.

New York.—The casualty roll in the railway accident near San Jose, Costa Rica, is now stated to be 248 killed and 93 injured. Three coaches were demolished, one of which fell into the river from a bridge and others hung from the precipice 190 feet high. There were a thousand people on the train. The object of the excursion was to raise funds for a charitable purpose. Public mourning for three days has been ordered.—Reuter.

VEOTMAL DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

YEOTMAL, March 17.

The Ninth Session of the Yeotmal District Conference will be held at Wun on 3rd and 4th April. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L.C., has agreed to preside.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, March 16.—Sir Ronald Lindsay has arrived in London from Angora. He has visited the Foreign Office and had an interview with Sir William Tyrrell.—Reuter.

Paris.—A message from Beirut says that a French column from north has occupied Nebek after brisk fighting. French losses were very light. Engagement is continuing.—Reuter.

Copenhagen, March 16.—The Danish Army airmen Botvend and Berschend departed at eleven this morning in two aeroplanes in an attempt to fly to Tokio, via Bagdad, Calcutta, Bankok and Peking.—Reuter.

London.—Six men engaged in strengthening the shaft wall at the New Thorne Colliery Doncaster, dropped a hundred yards and were killed to-day owing to an accident to the scaffolding on which they were working. The scaffolding collapsed and the men fell into the sump water at the bottom of the shaft with a mass of wreckage which buried them. The colliery is the deepest coalmine in Yorkshire.—Reuter.

It is reported that the Minister made a statement to the Cabinet regarding negotiations with London bankers who are demanding control over the Belgian railways in connection with the desired loan.—Reuter.

Brussels.—The Belgian airmen Medaets and Verhaegan, with the mechanic Coppens who are on a flight from Brussels to Belgian Congo have arrived at Atbara.—Reuter's Special.

London.—Death of Colonel Sir Philip Watts is announced.

10,000 tons cruisers "Cumberland" and "Kent" have been launched respectively at Barrow and Chatham.

In the Second Division of League Football, Oldham beat South Shields by two goals to one.

The Royal Air Force fliers left Kisumu for Tabora at quarter past seven on Wednesday morning. They will fly via Mwanza.—Reuter.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE

NO SEAT FOR GERMANY.

RESULT OF GENEVA CONSULTATIONS

LONDON, March 17.

Geneva.—The importance of the occasion was shown by an anxious expression on the faces of the delegates at the opening of the Assembly of the League this morning. The public galleries were packed and cameras and flashlights were more numerous than usual. The Dominions' representatives sat in a group near the British eagerly discussing the situation.

The proceedings opened with the reading of a long statement by the Brazilian delegate based on instructions from Rio de Janeiro after which Sir A. Chamberlain announced that in view of the nature of the Brazilian statement it was impossible for him at present to propose that the Assembly should admit Germany to the League.

BRAZIL'S IRREVOCABLE INSTRUCTIONS.

M. Franco reading the statement from the Brazilian Government contended that South America should have a more equitable representation on the Council. He much regretted that Germany would not be admitted to the League at present and declared that his instructions were irrevocable.

Sir A. Chamberlain after announcing his inability to propose Germany's admission said he was profoundly happy that all difficulties among the signatories of the Locarno Protocol had been removed. If they had been the only obstacle to the admission of Germany to the membership of the League and a permanent seat on the Council, this pledge for the stability of peace would have been realised, as they earnestly hoped it might have been. (Cheers.) It was indeed a tragedy that another difficulty had arisen, but the signatories of the Locarno Protocol were determined that the good work of peace, reconciliation and co-operation should not be interrupted.

Sir A. Chamberlain continued:—I have discharged my task. It is a bitter disappointment to me that what I have striven for and what seemed well within our grasp must be postponed, but I am sure that the Assembly will share my hope and confidence that the adjournment in question shall be an adjournment only in order to make certain that Germany takes her rightful place at the next meeting of the Assembly.

This Passage was received with cheers, which were renewed when Sir A. Chamberlain paid eloquent tribute to Sweden and Czechoslovakia for their noble spirit of selfsacrifice and generosity in making possible the removal of difficulties among the Locarno signatories.

A CRUEL SITUATION.

M. Briand also paid a tribute to Czechoslovakia and said he was profoundly convinced that the remaining difficulties would ultimately be overcome and the League would emerge stronger than ever, though the present situation was a cruel one. He deplored any event which undid the work of Locarno. The present difficulties, he said, must disappear. Re-organisation is necessary because it is humiliating for the League to be exposed to such events. (Prolonged applause.) He said that France regretted more than anyone that Germany was not joining the League this session and paid a tribute to the Germans' facing the event without ill-humour. M. Briand moved the resolution regretting that the present circumstances prevented Germany's entry and hoping that the matter would be settled in September.

Ishii Presiding, praised the spirit of sacrifice of Sweden and Czechoslovakia and proposed the appointment of a Special Committee to study problems confronting the Council. (Cheers.)

The Assembly adopted M. Briand's motion after statements had been made by various delegates. Londin (Holland) expressed dissatisfaction at the failure to admit Germany and said that the Assembly expected the League not to be exposed again to such an event as the present one. Nansen (Norway) hoped that Germany's admission would be secured in September.

China urged that the economic potentialities and geographic position should be taken into consideration in deciding the composition of the Council. The Rumanian delegate gave assurance of co-operation of the Little Entente in the interests of Peace.

Zahle (Denmark) emphasised that the Assembly was not responsible for the present difficulties.

The Albanian delegate caused a stir by pointing out that the Assembly had been summoned to admit Germany and demanding a vote on it immediately, but the President put M. Briand's proposal.—Reuter.

ALL QUESTIONS ADJOURNED

UNTIL SEPTEMBER.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Geneva.—It is believed that the Council has adjourned all questions until September.—Reuter.

Geneva.—The Council has concluded. Sir A. Chamberlain hurried off to see the Germans. The general impression is that

(Continued on page 8.)

HISTORY OF LLOYD'S FOLLY.

DREAMS OF MAKING ENORMOUS PROFITS.

OFFICIALS' FEEBLE DEFENCE.

MORE LIGHT ON BACK BAY BUNGLE.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting on Wednesday, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan moved the omission of grant of Rs. 12,000 for personal assistant to the Collector, Bombay Suburban Division. He said they were told that the recurring expense would be only Rs. 60,000 per year, but now it came to three to four lakhs. They were also told that by dividing the Thana District, there would be no additional expenditure and there was the expense of about four lakhs more per year. Now that Suburban Development was stopped there was no necessity at all for this separate establishment.

Mr. R. D. Bell said the establishment charges were only 120 thousands per year, and the Collector had heavy work to do.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan moved the omission of the grant of Rs. 3855 for the Chitniss to the Collector. The motion was rejected.

TRUTH CONCEALED.

Mr. Lalji Naranji asked for the omission of 67 lakhs from the demand of Rs. 67,28,000 for the Development Scheme. He said the report of the Committee submitted said the activities of the department were divided into three heads, namely reclamation, development and Bombay Suburban Scheme, but the *ad-interim* report did not contain any mention about the last item. The real question was whether anybody would be able to purchase land at the price at which it was produced; he did not think anybody would be able to do so. If anybody, but Government, had done the work in the way done by them he would have been ruined. When Government found that their conclusions were wrong, they should not have persisted in it. The Financial Secretary to Government had written to the Indian Merchants' Chamber that the Reclamation Scheme had failed owing to the failure of the dredger; and that the Suburban Scheme was also financial failure. Yet, when a warning was given to Government, they were accused of vested interests. If the scheme had failed, why were Government going on with it? The Member had informed the House only the previous day that he did not know the circumstances under which the order for the dredger came to be placed. That was monstrous, he thought. When offers were received for doing this work the Government wanted to run their own department in their own way.

"FALSE FIGURES."

He asked Mr. Cowasji, who would revert to commercial line again in two or three years, whether as a commercial man he would have taken up such a scheme and administered it in such a way. The Bombay Government had managed it in this way and the city was made liable for heavy debts. While he agreed that plot No. 8 was going to bring them a profit of 17 lakhs by its sale to the military authorities what about other schemes? Were they going to be equally successful? They know that they were not. Did they think that Government would be able to sell land at 6 to 70 rupees a yard? They had such large areas on their hand. The Port Trust was able to sell its Mazagaon-Sewree land because the Cotton Green was transferred to that place under compulsion; but, on the other hand, there was vacant land at Colaba. Again, while there was no increase in population in A Ward of the Municipality there was a large increase in D, E, F, and G. Wards, and the Improvement Trust had been able to purchase its land at Rs. 5 to 6 per yard. Government were "producing" large areas of land for sale, but who was going to buy the same? The mill-owners were advised by Government not to over-produce, because they were not able to sell; could the mill-owners not say the same to Government? He very much doubted whether the prosperity of the city was going to increase two or three times in the next few years, or whether it would remain as it was now, for Madras, Cochin, and Vizagapatam as also Karachi were going to spend huge sums on their harbours and trade was bound to be diverted there. Bombay would be fortunate enough if it retained even its present volume of trade. He complained that the Government had deliberately misled the House by supplying it with false figures. He did not mean that Mr. Cowasji had done it deliberately, but what he meant was that he had placed before the House those figures which were given to him by his department.

DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS.

Coming to the Development Chawls, he said there were 75 per cent vacancies in these. Was it not better to dispense with the present establishment and resort to some practical scheme? Even if these rooms were offered at 4 to 5 rupees each to the Mill-owners, they would be glad to pay to Government that sum free of tax and anything else and Government could make about Rs. 750,000 per year out of these chawls, instead of keeping them unoccupied. They were told that the whole scheme was for the purpose of providing houses for the poor and that the money raised would be spent for Bombay, in Bombay and by Bombay, and was it not better in those circumstances to give these chawls to the mill-owners and make some income out of them? They had already lost 3½ crores on the Reclamation Scheme and what would the interest amount to at 6½ per cent? Out of the total of 14 crores spent on the Department, five crores must have been spent on the Suburban Scheme, and other schemes about which the less said the better.

Mr. Lalji then complained that the railway ordered from England was not of the gauge obtaining in India, and the price paid was enormous. They had given the order merely with a view to providing work for English makers when they had no work to do and 67 lakhs were thus wasted on these. Concluding, he said, even this year 12 lakhs had been asked for the establishment on Suburban Schemes, when Government wanted to give up the whole thing.

STOP THE SCHEME.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai said 1428 lakhs had been spent in all up to this time and the interest on this amount would come to about a crore of rupees. It was far better to close all this work and cut the loss. What was the use of continuing the work, on the chance of something turning up to-morrow?

Mr. H. A. Lalji thought the sooner the whole Scheme was stopped the better for all. Even Block No. 8 should be discontinued. He complained that the working capacity of the dredger was kept away from the Council and so a huge loss was incurred. Government had given contracts to people who were not worth anything at 200 and 100 per cent higher rates than those obtaining in Bombay, without caring to look into their antecedents, and these men who came here without a single pie in their pockets were now worth lakhs.

HISTORY OF LLOYD'S FOLLY.

The Hon. Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, in replying to the debate, read the following statement giving the history of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme after its revival:—

"In December 1917 a Syndicate was formed who addressed the Government of Bombay on the subject of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, and asked for a concession as they proposed to float a company with the necessary capital. On the 19th of December of the same year a firm addressed the Government of Bombay as to the terms on which Government would be prepared to entrust the work to a private Corporation, and asked for an option on the scheme for 12 months. Subsequently, the two Syndicates combined and a representative meeting interviewed the Hon. Mr. Carmichael on the 15th January 1918. On the 28th April 1918, a note summarising the position in respect of the Syndicate was written by the Hon. Mr. (now Sir) Carmichael and circulated to the Governor in Council and finally the Government of Bombay agreed to obtain a report on the whole scheme by an independent expert before taking any further action.

TELEGRAM TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

In accordance with the decision arrived at above, a telegram was sent to the Secretary of State for India by the Government of Bombay on the 16 October 1918, stating that the Government of Bombay consider that a re-examination of the Back Bay Reclamation scheme was a matter of special urgency and hence they shall be obliged if the best qualified man available is chosen and sent to Bombay for that purpose. He should know recent work of the same kind and the latest mechanical devices and be entirely independent of any private syndicate. No reply having been received from the Secretary of State a further telegram was sent to him on 8th April 1919 stating that it is essential that the expert must be here to see conditions just before the monsoon sets as well as after it. This Government has also consulted the Government of India and the latter concurs in asking that an expert should be sent out at once to arrive at Bombay not later than the 3rd week of May suggesting that Lord Sydenham or W. I. Cameron, late Chief Engineer, Bombay, would advise regarding choice of expert.

PROPOSAL TO CONSULT BUCHANAN.

The telegram further stated "Failing your inability to find out expert in the short time available this Government would agree to using Sir George Buchanan whose services would probably be available and whom the Government of India recommend. This telegram has been drafted in consultation with the Government of India and is being communicated to them. Please telegraph immediately whether expert can be found in time to arrive by the middle of May or whether we should proceed with Buchanan."

To this the Secretary of State replied on and his return to England. This Govern- 25th April 1919 stating "Sydenham suggests appointment of Cameron as expert and doubts whether it is possible to send a man out in May. I have not sounded Cameron. I probably could secure Fredrick Palmer of Randell Palmer and Tritton, if you would wait for him till October. His firm is not interested in concession, and is closely connected with India Office and of high standing."

CAMERON NOT WANTED.

After receipt of this telegram, another telegram was sent by this Government to the Secretary of State on 26th May 1919 stating "A reply to the Secretary of State's 1st telegram was postponed in view of impending discussion with Sir Claude Hill ment were opposed to employment of Cameron and in view of difficulty of getting Palmer out before October decided to employ Sir George Buchanan who is at present engaged upon the work and will probably after concluding preliminary investigation proceed Home and make further enquiries regarding Dredging Plant and material."

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

Sir George Buchanan was asked to pre-

(Continued on next page)

MATTEOTTI TRIAL

EVIDENCE OF CHIEF ACCUSED

OBJECT OF KIDNAPPING.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Chieti.—The Trial of five men, Dumini, Viola, Volpi, Poveromo and Malacria, accused of "wilful but unpremeditated killing" of Matteotti, the Socialist Deputy, discovery of whose body in July 1924 after his disappearance in June 1924 created a world-wide sensation, opened in the Court of Assize in this town in remote Abruzzi. Dumini, the chief prisoner, was defended by Farinacci, the Fascist Secretary General, who wore a black rose presented to him by the local women Fascists. The Chief of Chieti Bar welcomed Farinacci and his colleagues who had come "to perform a lofty mission of defending the accused".—Reuter.

LONDON, March 16.

Chieti.—Giving evidence in the Matteotti trial, Sgr. Dumini, the chief accused, stated that Sgr. Matteotti was kidnapped and spirited away from Rome in a motor car in order that Sgr. Dumini and his associates might extract information regarding Sgr. Matteotti's anti-Fascist activities. Sgr. Dumini declared that while in the motor car Sgr. Matteotti died "from violent haemorrhage." Sgr. Dumini and his accomplices, fearing they might be accused of murder buried Sgr. Matteotti's body.—Reuter.

DETAIL OF KIDNAPPING.

Sgr. Dumini, continuing his evidence in the Matteotti murder case, said he had concluded that Sgr. Matteotti was concerned in the murder of the Fascist Sgr. Bonservozi. Thereafter, he watched Sgr. Matteotti's house and once saw him going out when the image of Sgr. Bonservozi immediately entered his mind and acting on the impulse of the moment he kidnapped Sgr. Matteotti. Sgr. Dumini drove the motor car in which Sgr. Matteotti was carried off. They had proceeded a certain distance when his companions informed him that Sgr. Matteotti was ill. He got out of the car, and did his best for the prisoner who died in five minutes profusely bleeding from the mouth. The party wandered a long way across the country and buried the corpse after removing clothes to conceal identification.—Reuter.

BELGIAN EXCHANGE.

MEASURES TO MEET SITUATION.

LONDON, March 16.

Brussels, March 15.—"Le Soir" says that the Minister of Finance declares that the banks have given full assistance in the measures to meet the situation and from tomorrow the exchange will be properly supported. The measures are contemplated to prevent speculation and the control of exchanges will be re-enforced.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.

(Continued from page 7.)

the whole question has been adjourned till September.—Reuter.

HOPE OF OVERCOMING DIFFICULTIES.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED.

LONDON, March 16.

Geneva.—The following communique was issued at 8-45 this evening:—"Representatives of Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy met to examine the situation resulting from the difficulties which had arisen to hinder the accomplishment of their common wishes. They note the fact that they arrived at an agreement to overcome the obstacles which, at one moment, had arisen between them. If, as there seems reasons to feel, the above difficulties persist the representatives of the signatories to the Locarno Protocol would regret not to be able at this moment to reach the goal they had in view; but they are happy to recognise the work for peace which they realised at Locarno, and which exists in all its value and force, and remains intact. They remain attached to it, to-day, as yesterday, and are firmly resolved to work together to maintain and develop it."

HOPE OF OVERCOMING DIFFICULTIES

The communique concludes by expressing the conviction that at the next session of the Assembly the existing difficulties would be surmounted, and agreement already reached regarding conditions of Germany's entry into the League would be ratified.

LATER.

A deplorable impression has been produced by the publication of the abovementioned communique, and there is much criticism of those to whom responsibility is attributed. Complete calm prevails in the German headquarters though German journalists are much concerned regarding the consequences which the abortive attempt to secure Germany's admission is likely to have on Germany. Things, however, may still be righted if Brazil during the night decides not to veto Germany's admission unless Brazil is also granted a permanent seat.—Reuter.

SOLUTION DIFFICULT.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Geneva.—At the conclusion of the Conference of the Dominions representatives, M. Briand saw Sir A. Chamberlain and then told pressmen that there were no misunderstandings between France, Britain and Germany, but a serious element existed making the solution difficult of realisation. M. Briand is going to Paris tomorrow to present a Ministerial statement in Parliament. Some persons hear him thought that he hinted at a possibility of postponement of the whole affair.—Reuter.

BRAZIL LIKELY TO YIELD.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Geneva.—The meeting of delegates of the Latin American States lasted for three hours. After hearing a full statement of the case from Franco, the meeting decided to make him a pressing request to find means of restoring unanimity in Council in connection with the composition of the Council in the interests of the moral peace of Europe. In view of unanimity of the Latin American delegates, it is confidently expected that Brazil will now yield. A delegate interviewed by Reuter expressed the opinion that the difficulty had been practically settled.—Reuter.

SIGNATORY POWERS' STATEMENT.

LONDON, March 16.

Geneva.—The Council has decided that in view of the difficulty of obtaining unanimity, particularly in view of the attitude of Brazil, Sir A. Chamberlain will propose, to-morrow, in the Assembly that both the question of Germany's admission to the Council and also the question of enlargement of the Council should be adjourned till the September meeting of the Assembly.

In order to demonstrate that the Locarno agreements will not be affected by the decision, the signatory powers of the Treaties of Locarno, including Germany, will shortly publish a statement repeating their adherence to the agreements.—Reuter.

COLONIAL MANDATE FOR GERMANY

LONDON, March 16.

Paris.—Somewhat belated declaration has been made that M. Briand's alleged statement regarding a colonial mandate for Germany was inaccurately reported and misinterpreted. It is explained that M. Briand merely indicated that in becoming a member of the League, Germany would automatically enjoy the right to which all members, it was claimed, were entitled, namely, to receive a colonial mandate if and when occasion arose.—Reuter.

GERMANY NOT SURPRISED.

LONDON, March 17.

Berlin.—The Government circles here are not surprised at the Geneva decision. Gratification is expressed at the statement in the communique that Germany cannot be blamed for the failure of the conference as also at the declaration that the Locarno signatories are determined to adhere to the Locarno ideals despite the present set-back.—Reuter.

GRAVE DISAPPOINTMENT,

LONDON, March 17.

Grave disappointment is expressed on all sides at what is tantamount to a breakdown of the Geneva meeting. The question is asked: "If they do these things in green leaf what shall be done in dry?", the comparison being between the question of the constitution of the framework of the Council and the real International crisis which might arise between important Powers. There is tendency to lay the blame on Brazil for the present situation.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the Council's confession of failure will create a very bad impression and the blame will not justly be cast on Germany. The game has not been played. The manifesto issued by the Locarno signatories is a brave attempt to gild the pill of failure.

The "Daily Mail" goes out of its way strongly to support Sir A. Chamberlain.

The "Daily Graphic" says that Geneva began with an intrigue and ended in a fiasco. The Council's decision is one of despair and desperation and the League emerges from the episode soiled and supined. The English people will acknowledge gratefully the courageous and seemly role played by Sweden.—Reuter.

The "Times" referring to the succession of intricate evolutions designed to give Poland at least a temporary seat on the Council of the League asks for what desperate reason it is so critically important that Poland should have a seat on the Council. It declares that Brazil likewise could hardly be expected to maintain an obdurate attitude in critical affairs without some assurance of powerful outside support.

"Nationalism and internationalism fought," comments "The Daily Express" and the former had a signal triumph. The lesson of this disillusionment will not be lost if the British Government in future anchor themselves to the solid structure of the British Empire and put no faith in unsubstantial chimeras.—Reuter.

DEATH OF SIR J. BOYSON.

LONDON, March 17.

The death of Sir J. A. Boyson is announced.—Reuter.

[Sir John Alexander Boyson was born in 1846 and created peer in 1914. He was Director of Binny and Co., Madras.]

The fourth session of Prabashi-Banya Shahatya Sammilan (Bengalee Literary Conference) will be held at Cawnpore on the 3rd and 4th April under the presidentship of Srijut Sarat Chandra Chatterjee—a great Bengali novelist.

A meeting of the E. I. Railway Employees' Union was held at the Howrah Town Hall on Saturday last, under the presidency of Mr. I. B. Sen, when after the adoption of the constitution an Executive Committee was formed.

HISTORY OF LLOYD'S FOLLY.

(Continued from previous page)

pare a report on the 30th May 1919, the terms of reference being:—

(1) To examine and report on the scheme prepared by Mr. Kidd of Messrs. Lowther, Kidd and Co. for the Reclamation of 1145 acres in Back Bay, Bombay, (known as the 1912 project) or any portion thereof which Government may thereafter designate,

The scheme comprises

(a) Construction of a sea-wall.

(b) Filling in within the area enclosed by the sea wall by means of dredging in the harbour on the east side of the Colaba Peninsula and pumping the material across the narrow neck at various points in the Back Bay.

(c) Covering with a layer of moorum the land so reclaimed.

(2) A specific opinion is required on the following points:—

(i) the practicability of the scheme from the engineering point of view:

(ii) the suitability of the type of wall proposed or alternate suggestions for better types:

(iii) the suitability of the proposed method of reclamation by means of dredging or alternative proposals for same.

(3) Mr. Kidd in his project of 1912 gave a general estimate for the above but unaccompanied by details of cost of dredgers and other plant. A revised estimate is required for the whole of the scheme giving details showing

(a) cost of dredging plant, (b) cost of dredging, (c) cost of sea-wall, along with the price of plant in connection with the same, and (d) cost of morrum filling and plant required.

(4) A programme of construction is required along with an opinion as to the order in which the work should be executed and the time within which the various sections could be completed from the date of the order to begin the work.

The question whether the entire work should be given out as one complete contract or divided up into a number of small contracts may also be considered and whether it might not be advisable to carry out some items of the project or even the whole of it departmentally.

(5) A separate report and estimate on above lines is required for the Reclamation of the cast of the Peninsula from Pilot Pier to Sassoon Dock, known as the East Colaba Project, and an opinion as to whether it could be carried out by dredging plant already in Bombay.

ASKING FOR SANCTION.

Sir George Buchnan accordingly prepared his report in September 1919 and submitted it to Government in October 1919. On receipt of the report, the Government of India were addressed under this Government letter No. 10559 dated the 4th December 1919, stating:—

"Sir George Buchnan has now presented his report and I am to say that this Government understands that the Government of India are prepared to accord administrative approval. The Governor-in-Council does not consider it necessary to discuss the 1912 project again. As pointed out by Sir George Buchanan in para 28 of his report, Messrs. Lowther and Kidd's plans reveal such an unusual absence of detail that it makes an examination of figures extremely difficult from a technical point of view. In the circumstances the Governor-in-Council proposes to discard this scheme entirely and to concentrate attention solely upon Sir George Buchanan's own scheme, which includes the same area as that covered by the 1912 project viz. 1145 acres.

COMPLETE TRUST IN BUCHANAN.

On the technical aspect of the new scheme, the Governor-in-Council offers no opinion. He is fully prepared to accept Sir George Buchanan's carefully considered views on the practicability of the scheme from an engineering point of view on the type of wall required for the Reclamation and on the methods of reclamation.

The Governor-in-Council is confident that the Government of India will have little hesitation in accepting Sir George Buchanan's opinion in view of the fact that opportunity has been afforded to your Department to discuss all technical details with Sir George Buchanan himself. I am to add that the Governor in Council is prepared in view of a possible increase of rates for labour or materials to add 10 per cent to the total of the scheme as estimated by Sir George Buchanan and the total cost of the project may be roughly taken at Rs. 4 crores for the purposes of finance.

COST PER YARD.

Taking the area to be reclaimed at 1145 acres the cost of Reclamation equipment works out under the present scheme at Rs. 6.63 per sq. yard. Assuming, however, that of the total area reclaimed 400 acres are required for roads and parks, the net area available for building is 745 acres so that if the charge for the whole scheme is debited against this area the net cost per sq. yards works out at Rs. 10.19. The whole of the area, however, will not be available for sale or lease to the public. A considerable portion must be reserved for Government building, but I am to say that there is no present intention of reserving any portion of this area for a new Government House as was originally suggested. How much will be so reserved cannot be stated at this stage, but assuming for the sake of argument that as much as one half of the area available for building will be required for Government purposes which is of course an extremely outside figure, the net cost of the whole scheme per sq. yard of area available for sale or lease to the public works out at Rs. 20.38 only. If interest charges are included this figure might be raised however to Rs. 30.

IMMENSELY PROFITABLE TO GOVERNMENT.

The saleable value of this area is necessarily a matter of conjecture but some guide to it can be discovered from the prices at which land in the adjacent business area of Bombay is now changing hands. Sales of such land at prices ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per sq. yards are of common occurrence. As much as Rs. 1,000 per sq. yards have recently been paid for land in the Fort and a case is known in which Rs. 1,200 per sq yards were actually offered and refused. It is not, of course, anticipated that the average price of the saleable area will reach anything like so high a figure, but the Governor in Council is confident that at the most conservative estimate and all over price of Rs. 100 per sq. yard can safely be relied upon against an estimated cost of Rs. 20.38 or with interest charges Rs. 30. Allowing therefore for the largest possible margin of error both in the estimated cost of reclamation and the estimated value of the area available for sale or lease and without taking into consideration the fact that should all or several of the Government buildings in the Fort area be transferred to the reclamation and the sites on which they stand be sold together with the buildings themselves which would realise an enormous sum it is evident that the proposed scheme will be immensely profitable to Government. In these circumstances the Governor-in-Council trusts that the Government of India will have no hesitation in moving the Secretary of State to accord his sanction with the least possible delay. Meanwhile it is of first importance that the scheme should be accepted by the Government of India and sanction given by them to the purchase of dredging plant in anticipation of the Secretary of State's sanction of the whole scheme. It is understood that there is a precedent for this procedure.

QUESTION OF FINANCE.

Finally, I am to say that the scheme forms only a part of a very large programme of development which this Government propose to undertake in the immediate future, and the question of financing all these local schemes has been the subject of a recent discussion at Delhi. In accordance with the decision then arrived at, this Government will, shortly address the Government of India again on the subject of raising locally the funds required for the project under consideration and on the further question of financing in each year in consultation with the Imperial Government the other important projects now under contemplation. It is only necessary here to state that the Governor-in-Council understands that the Government of India have appreciated the importance of these housing and development schemes and have decided to accord their full support to these projects leaving the question of financing the necessary loans by Provincial or Imperial borrowing to be decided in accordance with the circumstances obtaining in each year. I am to ask that telegraphic intimation may be given as regards the immediate sanction required to the proposed purchase of the dredging plant as the offer quoted by Sir George Buchanan is only open for a very short period longer."

SANCTION OBTAINED.

A further letter was sent to the Government of India on the 4th February 1920 setting out in detail the various development schemes including the Back Bay Reclamation scheme and the executive authority which would carry out *inter alia* the Back Bay Reclamation scheme and the mode in which the scheme was to be financed along with the other D. D. schemes. The Secretary of State gave his approval to the scheme outlined in previous letter in his telegram dated 4th May 1920 stating "I desire to acknowledge the admirable work of the Government of Bombay in devising scheme which is conceived on bold lines and subject to suitable scheme of finance being evolved I am prepared to accept proposals in principle." The final sanction to the proposed taxation and amendment of the draft clauses of the bill was received in June 1920.

BILL IN COUNCIL.

As a result of the above sanction a bill to amend the City of Bombay I Act 1893 and the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 was introduced in the Local Legislative Council in August 1920. In his speech introducing the bill His Excellency Sir (now Baron) George Lloyd referred to the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and the mode in which it was proposed to carry it out along with the housing and other development schemes. None of the members of the Council seems to have criticised the scheme at that time but on the contrary they seem to have commented the scheme and congratulated Government in the boldness and courage in undertaking the scheme which the previous Governments were unable to tackle successfully for one reason or the other.

There is nothing on record to show that the Royal Indian Marine and the Bombay Port Trust were consulted with regard to the restriction on the dredging in any area in the harbour.

ORDER FOR DREDGING PLANT.

In para 47 of his report Sir George Buchanan recommended that the dredging plant should be ordered forthwith. The dredging plant is described below.

(a) "Symons" Cutter Reclamation Dredger designed for dredging to depths up to 70 feet below water level and to be capable of discharging at the rate of 2000 cubic yards of soft clay per hour through a floating pipe line to a distance of 5,000 feet.

(b) An intermediate Stage Pumping Station consisting of a steel pontoon fitted with a dredging pump coupled to an electric motor designed to work with current from Public supply and capable of delivering soft clay to a distance of 5000 feet and to a height of 16 feet at the rate of 2,000 cubic yards per hour.

(c) 5000 feet of floating discharge pipe 42 inches diameter carried on tubular floaters with all necessary flexible joints, winches, wire ropes anchors, etc.

(d) A special flexible shore connection for connecting up between the floating tube and shore pipes.

(e) 8,500 feet of 42 inches diameter shore piping.

In para 7 of this Government letter of 4th December 1919, the Government of India were requested to send telegraphic intimation as regards the immediate sanction required to the proposed purchase of the dredging plant as the offer quoted by Sir George Buchanan was only open for a very short period. The placing of the contract was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in the beginning of May 1920 and the order for the dredging plant was placed by the Director-General of Stores.

DREDGER "KALU."

The purchase of the Dredger Kalu was also recommended by Sir George Buchanan in his letter dated the 24th July 1919 to Sir George Curtis, in the following terms:—

"I think your Government ought to ask the Government of India not to sell the Kalu at present, because with a new pipe line she would do very well for the reclamation on the east of the Colaba Peninsular between Filot Bunder and Sassoon Dock which work might go on almost at once." It was finally decided to purchase the "Kalu" for £75,000 on 12th November 1919, presumably after consulting Sir George Buchanan who was in India at that time."

Sir Lawrence Hopper, who could not be heard, said the total sum spent on the railway was about Rs. 55 lakhs. He had some experience of railways, and he took the fullest responsibility for recommending that particular gauge. About reclamation, he said, they did not know what the conditions were likely to be in the next few years and there was likely to be an improvement in the expenditure side of the scheme for all they knew. He was not so hopeless about the scheme, and he thought the scheme which was sinking in the nostrils of all to-day might in the future become the city's pride.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan said contracts were given to a particular contractor at a higher rate than ruling. When tenders were received for Rs. 16 to 23 from reliable contractors, a contract was given for Rs. 25 to a particular contractor. He wanted to know whether the Central Salsette Railway, on which 52 lakhs were spent and was not yet working, was a commercial proposition.

Mr. A. N. Surve asked Government to concentrate their attention on block No. 8 and complete it and hand it over to Government. He also asked that their other activities should be stopped altogether.

Mr. C. N. Wadia said the mistakes made in the inception of the Reclamation scheme were most disastrous as was admitted by Government when they ordered the dredger. It was a disastrous proceeding to order haphazard a machine costing a crore without knowing anything about it. The second mistake was to carry on the work departmentally, instead of by contract. The third mistake was in not appointing a Resident Engineer who was conversant with the work. They ought to have given the work on contract as every big work was given. Why had the Government departed from their practice. If Government had stuck to the principle of minding their business and letting others mind theirs there would have been no dredger to pay for and no costly plant. Government had spent large sums to the ultimate harm to every man, woman and child present and prospective for generations to come in the Presidency. He suggested the following remedies. To take stock; to appoint a committee in the same way as the Port Trust and the Improvement Trust; to apportion blame and to guard against future repetitions. Having determined the present position and established the necessity of completing blocks 1, 2 and 8 contracts should be called for, from all over the world. The dredgers should be got rid of if so decided, and an Engineer should be appointed to work under the Board. In the end he asked for full, complete and searching enquiry to go into the whole question.

POLITICIAN AND ECONOMIST.

In the course of his lengthy speech Sir H. S. Lawrence said: The suspicion was no doubt, devised by brilliant brains to secure not only an economic but also a political end. Some no doubt, attach more importance to the political and some to the economic. It is true that the politician does not perhaps desire the economic end and the economist does not desire the political end; but the combination is, no doubt, useful.

The political end is of course to show that Government have made serious mistakes and that therefore, this form of government should be destroyed. The Economist may or may not desire the destruction of the form of government but he is out frankly for private profit. We have this stated in the minority report of Mr. Manu Subedar twice over and I quote his words:—

".....a total stoppage alone will bring more life into the seriously depleted property values of the city....." (para 71.)

".....the owners of property in Bombay might have to face great stress through an enormous area of land being thrown on the market immediately for what it will fetch....." (para 97.)

It is interesting to note that some gentlemen who have been prominent in supporting with their voice on public platforms the cause of labour and of the poor citizens of Bombay, should be able to reconcile their conscience to support a movement which is thus admitted to be directed in the interest of the Capitalists to force up the price of land; for the price of land is after all the chief factor in the high rate of rents; and we have the spectacle that may amuse cynical observers of champions of low rents advocating the increase of the price of land. I hope that these gentlemen will explain and justify their position on the next public platform when they address the citizens of Bombay. We must be grateful to these gentlemen who have laid bare their motives without disguise.

It was calculated that up to 30th September last the net loss was 488 lakhs: and this calculation is one of the few figures accepted without question by Mr. Manu Subedar. It may perhaps be assumed that if the operations ended at the close of the working season in May, the loss up to then would be about 5 1/3 crores. The suggestion then is to accept this loss of 5 1/3 crores against public revenues and wipe it off.

A MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

If we do not accept this advice, Mr. Manu Subedar asserts that the Presidency may have to face a loss that may come up to 200 crores. This calculation is made on the well known mathematical axiom that if you compile compound interest on a small sum for infinity it will rise to 200 crores or even to infinity in process of time. It is an interesting mathematical problem but as an argument to address to men of experience in worldly affairs it merely evokes a smile. It will frighten nobody who does not believe in bogies.

On the other hand the advice of certain experienced officers is to the effect that if we continue the operations for two seasons more, i.e., till May, 1928, we shall reduce this loss from say 5 1/3 crores to 3 crores; and they assert that in making the calculation of the possible loss of 3 crores they have taken figures which in their opinion are fairly safe to assume."

He then said that Vickers had written off 12 1/2 millions to reconstruct their firm. Government of India had at the same time spent 20 crores on electrification of railways in Bombay for suburban development, and he asked the House to take long views.

POLICY OF "HUSH, HUSH!"

Sir Leslie Hudson did not think sober-minded people of Bombay would credit the authors of the scheme with any other intention than that of adding to the amenities of Bombay by adding more space to the city. He deprecated the fact that Government had not shown greater candour in the whole affair; had they taken the House into confidence they would have obtained their sympathy. There was too much of the policy of "hush, hush".

Mr. R. G. Pradhan asked for the resignation of the General Member and the Director of Development. They had not taken the Council into full confidence; on the contrary Government had placed a very rosy picture before the House last year. When he thought of the Back Bay muddle, they were reminded of Sir Austen Chamberlain's conduct in resigning his office.

Mr. Lalji Naranji said almost all the members on his side of the House had supported him. Yesterday they were told that the dredger was purchased through the Director-General of Stores, but to-day they were told that it was purchased by Sir George Buchanan at the point of bayonet. If the Government were prepared to stop all work to-day their loss would be minimised, but that was not going to be done. He persisted in saying that orders were placed in England to relieve unemployment. The loss was not three crores on the whole scheme, for on the chawls they would lose another two crores if they sold them to-day. Therefore, the total loss would be about six to seven crores. There was the additional loss on the railway of about 60 lakhs. There were also many other schemes as electric, water supply, etc., on which he thought further large sums had been sunk and lost. The Committee appointed by Government had not the confidence of the public, and a Committee to command public respect must possess judicial knowledge, business and practical knowledge and engineering knowledge.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir denied having given a rosy picture of the dredgers; he had not referred to it at all. As soon as definite conclusions were arrived at all the facts were sent to the Sub-Committee for report, and as soon as the report was ready it was published. Had they hidden anything Five and a half crores of money had been spent, and the question was how to retrieve the position. Was it not a business proposition to finish block 8 and make the best out of it. If they completed the schemes, which were recommended to be so done by the majority, they would minimise their losses to about 356 lakhs. He asked whether Government policy was unreasonable and whether there was lack of frankness. He promised to place before the public all the enquiries made by Government.

At this stage the guillotine descended and Mr. Cowasji had to leave his speech incomplete. A division was demanded and 16 members voted for and 42 against. The motion was thrown out. The full demand for Development and other departments were made and granted in about 15 minutes, and the Council adjourned till 1 p.m. to-day.

A DELHI AT HOME.

DELHI, March 16.

The Delhi Provincial Congress Committee was "at home" this evening, in Roshanara Gardens, to meet Pandit Motilal Nehru and the Swarajist members of the legislature. About 200 guests including Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Patel responded to the invitation.—A. P.

TURKEY'S BOLD MOVE

INTENT ON DEVELOPING IRON INDUSTRY

18 MILLION TURKISH POUNDS VOTED.

LONDON, March 16.

Constantinople.—The Assembly has voted a credit of 18 million Turkish pounds to be spread over 4 years for the development of Turkish coal and the iron industry and the construction of smelting plant.—Reuter.

DUTY ON SALT.

REDUCTION MOTION LOST.

ASSEMBLY PASSES FINANCE BILL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 16.

In brief staccato sentences Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, unlike his other colleagues, confessed that he certainly was influenced by the prospects for the next election in making an appeal for reduction in the postal rates by at least reverting to one pice post card. Otherwise eloquently put forward the same proposition but with a different cry.

Mr. Neogy was for the Postal Department to be run as a department of public utility. If Telephones and Telegraphs could be run at a loss and subsidised, why not the Post Office which was a messnager of civilization.

Mr. Rama Iyengar's critical examination of the budget figures came to the rescue of members in showing a surplus which will no doubt enhance this time next year Sir Basil's realized surplus.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed was unussually aggressive and in his onslaughts even once or twice abussed the privilege of the House by resorting to unparliamentary expressions. Dr. Gour's suggestions proved to be most expensive. Mr. Ramchandra Rao declared that the disdain with which Sir Basil Blackett and Sir B. N. Mitra treated the desire for some popular action was to fact that officials had not to face the electorate and Government was immoveable.

MR. RANGACHARIAR'S TELLING SPEECH.

But as I said the most telling speech was that of Mr. Rangachariar. "Did not these hands help you in raising these rates and now when you have surplus you will not help us with this little reduction. The poor man does not understand your Indian Navy Scheme and its white ensign. He will be moved more by a reduction in the postal rate". As this cry fell on deaf ears and only caused ironical laughter on the treasury benches, Mr. Rangachariar went a step further and cried loudly no!"

When the Finance Bill was passed he declared that if his cry for relief to the people was not accepted it was because Government was adamant and the popular representatives who had walked out had betrayed their trust. But as Mr. Rangachariar comes from Madras, Sir Basil Blackett thought he would put him to difficulty by reminding him that the only result of the vote if it had been carried would have been to deprive the provinces and the provincial tax-payers of relief. Mr. Rangachariar interjected that the provincial tax-payer at any rate was not having any relief. The discussion over Salt Tax which Sir Basil Blackett characterized in a light vein as having become the religious duty of the House was useful for procuring an announcement from Sir Basil that the Todhunter Committee's proposal for making India self contained in the matter of salt manufacture would be sympathetically examined. It was Mr. Raju's amendment, which though the Chair ruled out of order, for raising duty on imported salt that made the Finance Member give this assurance. Two divisions took place to-day both were lost by the Non-officials heavily. No wonder Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. K. Ahmed mourned over the loss of Swarajist votes which they felt would have enabled the House to carry proposals against the Government.

REPEAL OF COTTON EXCISE.

Interesting observations were made in the nature of funeral orations in burying the Cotton Excise Duty. Dr. Macphail attempted to minimise the wrong that was being righted, but Sir Basil Blackett unequivocally confessed it to be a historic wrong. Mr. Jinnah struck in solemn tones a higher note. He asked Government to take a lesson from the history of this duty. It was the suffering of 150 thousand mill-hands and the continuous pressure of the Legislature that had brought about the abolition after 40 years. This once again showed that the Anglo-Saxon race yielded only when those wronged underwent all sacrifices even by shedding their blood. Was it not statesmanlike to change that attitude and not force the country to resort to extreme measures to wrench Swaraj out of the hands of the bureaucracy.

The passage of the Finance Bill was of course a foregone conclusion.

DETAILS OF PROCEEDINGS.

DELHI, March 16.

The Assembly met to-day to continue the discussion over the Finance Bill and other business not disposed of yesterday. The Independent benches were partly empty. Mr. W. S. Lamb, Burma European elected member, was sworn in. Six questions appeared on the order paper in the name of Mr. G. P. Singh, Mr. A N Dutt and Mr. Doraiswami Iyenger. As they are absent, being Swarajists, no question was asked when the President called out the names of the three members and there was no response. There were cheers from official benches.

The President announced that as the result of election yesterday the following eight members had been elected to the panel of the Central Advisory Council for Railways, Dr. Gour, Col. Gidney, Mr. Ghose, Capt. Ajab Khan, Mr. Jeelani, Mr. Willson, Mr. Reddi, and Mr. Raj Narain.

The Assembly resumed discussion on the Finance Bill, clause by clause. Various amendments for reduction of postal rates and Salt Duty were treated lightly and frequent good-humoured cheers particularly from the official benches punctuated the proceedings while these were under discussion.

REDUCE SALT DUTY.

Mr. Schamnad moved that the duty on salt be reduced from Re. one and annas four to eight annas. He said because of high taxation poor people were prevented from using salt. This prevented Muslims from observing their religious rites as they were enjoined to take salt at least twice with every meal. (Laughter). Lower taxation, moreover, would increase consumption and, therefore, revenues would not suffer.

Dr. Lohokare moved that the duty on salt be reduced to twelve annas a maund. He said imported salt was a luxury and, therefore, any tax on it would not affect the poor people. On the other hand, the revenue from the salt tax would not go down.

Mr. K. Ahmed felt that Government benches were lightly indulging in cheers to-day because the Swarajists had walked out and the House was at their mercy. Why not stop all this bufsiness? Mr. Jinnah the other day, failed to carry omission of demand for the Executive Council.

Mr. Yakub:—Why did you note vote with Mr. Jinnah? Where were you?

Mr. Ahmed:—Never mind that. It is past history. (laughter).

Mr. Ahmed said his amendment was a modest one. It proposed to reduce the salt tax from Rs. 1/4 to Re. 1. Last year, the Assembly voted the reduction of the salt tax to Re. 1. a maund, but the Elders' House where Government had a majority reversed the Assembly's verdict. Mr. Ahmed now read his speech whereby he tried to establish that reduction in the salt tax would increase consumption and would not thereby reduce the revenue. On the other hand, it would benefit the poor man and agriculturist. "We don't want your archaeology. We want that money for reducing the salt tax. (laughter). Hear me, we are thinking of necessities of life and the Finance Member is luxuriously trying to dig up old architecture. (laughter). The Swarajists have left you and outcasted you. We want to show our face to the constituents that even after the Swarajists left us we gained something for people. (laughter and cheers). I appeal to the nominated members not to vote in season and out of season with Government. (Laughter).

During his speech Mr. Ahmed was pulled up twice by the Chair and was asked not to abuse the privilege of the House by using unparliamentary language.

Mr. Venkatapati Raju wanted to move an amendment with the object of reducing the duty on salt manufactured in India from Rs. 1/4 to Re. 1 while raising the duty on imported salt to Rs. 1/8. This proposal, he said, would give relief to the poor and would at the same time ensure the same revenue from the salt tax.

Sir Basil Blackett raised an objection to the amendment as it proposed to vary taxation and to make changes in the tariff law which was not before the House.

Mr. Raju and Mr. Ramchandra Rao represented that so long as taxation yield was not increased, the House was competent to vary it under the same head.

The Finance Member drew attention of the President to ruling of his predecessor on identical motion last year of Mr. Rama Iyengar.

Mr. Rama Iyengar held that last year's ruling was not correct and should be reconsidered.

Mr. Graham showed that under section 67 of the Government of India Act the Governer-General's sanction was required, as it would affect the taxation tariff bill by increasing the rate on imported salt.

The President said he did not see reason to alter his predecessor's ruling on an identical motion concerned. This was without prejudice to the general principle raised by the members.

Mr. Raju thereupon urged the House to press to division the motion for reduction of the salt duty to one rupee.—

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR TAMIL DISTRICTS.

MOTION THROWN OUT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 16.

The scheme of Self-Government which Sir Sankaran Nair proposed for the ten Tamil Districts of the Madras Presidency was mauled on all sides by the Council of State to-day. Eventually no doubt his resolution as anticipated was defeated, the Government wisely refraining from challenging a division. Mr. Khaparde and Mr. P. C. Deskachari were the only two persons who spoke in support of the motion although they also severely criticised certain aspects of his scheme. The support of Mr. Khaparde was prompted by a desire to award to Madras the Prize of having worked the Reforms well without any obstructionist tactics as in Bengal or the Central Provinces, that in course of time there might be created a healthy rivalry between provinces to "behave well and knock off the prize"; but "the only Tamilian in the Council" Mr. Chari viewed the motion from a different standpoint. He described it as a hand of fellowship offered to Government by a people who worked the reforms and taken if Government was going to reject the offer.

Oppositionists included the inevitable Sir Umar Hayat Khan who had a dig at Sir Sankaran Nair's scheme by asking how he was going to create an army capable of defending his much beloved Tamil Nadu and whether that army would stand the actual test of war.

The liberal point of view was explained by Mr. R. D. Morarjee who as a good-follower of Sir Taj Bahadur Sapru refused to accept a scheme of provincial autonomy which did not at the same time guarantee a large measure of responsibility in the Central Government to the young Raja of Bobilli the whole scheme of Sir Sankaran Nair was "bewildering," so much so that he did not raise his head from the manuscript speech that he read for ten minutes opposing Sir Sankaran Nair's resolution. "In my province," he said, "political, social, religious and communal differences have been fruitful agencies for the estrangement of various castes and creeds, and there is not that union of hearts that is required to digest this too large a measure of reforms."

An effective contribution to the debate was made by Mr. K. C. Roy who warned Sir Sankaran Nair against two dangers, firstly, the danger of partition of the Tamil Districts; secondly, the danger of setting up petty autonomous States when there is no strong Central Government. As for the first, Mr. Roy pointed to the experience of Bengal where there was still a legacy of bitter memories and as for the second, he put his finger on the lessons of Moghul History. Sir Sankaran Nair admitted the force of this latter objection of Mr. Roy but he got over it by a remark that these were details to be settled by an arrangement between the Provincial and Central Government. His main them, however, that according to Lord Birkenhead's own admission Madras was fitter than any other province and on that ground alone he wanted self-Government for the Tamil speaking districts without prejudice to the Andhras or Canarese putting forth their claim.

Sir Sankaran Nair created laughter when replying to an argument about self-defence when the 'Emden' could depopulate the Madras City in a few hours. He remarked: "I am leaving the Madras City out of my scheme and if the Madras City is bombarded, well, it is your duty to protect it, not mine."

Mr. Crerar knew the temper of the House and did not therefore waste his breath. "There is a danger," he said, "in precipitating a decision on a matter in which the Government of India has responsibility for examination, formulation and execution of its policy." What exactly Mr. Crerar meant by this was not clear. He preferred to be cryptic.

The Council without discussion adopted the official motion embodying the latest Government of India's policy regarding the export of opium. Mr. McWatters stated in the language of Lord Reading that export would be reduced with a view to eventual extinction. The Council did not care to acquaint itself with certain facts as Dr. Datta is likely to do in the Assembly where also the proposal will come up for formal approval.

FATE OF SIR S. NAIR'S MOTION.

DELHI, March 16.

The official resolution for progressive reductoin in the export of opium was first on the agenda of the Council to-day.

Before the proceedings commenced, Mr. Chadwick laid on the table a list of commercial treatics both bi-lateral and multi-lateral which affect India.

The Secretary presented the Madras Civil Court's Amendment Bill and Tariff Act Amendment Bill as passed by the Assembly.

NO MORE OPIUM.

Mr. Mcwatters moved that immediate steps be taken to give effect to the policy of progressively reducing exports of opium from India except for strictly medical or scientific purposes so as to extinguish them altogether within definite period.

The Finance Secretary said this resolution marked a notable development of the opium policy. Government were by this resolution dealing only with export. On the question of internal consumption opinions of local Governments were now under consideration. Proceeding Mr. Mcwatter referred to three main stages marked in the opium policy. In 1913 Governments entirely prohibited the export of opium to China and since then they also entered into a convention and agreement with other countries by which they exported opium direct to those Governments with hhe object of preventing smuggling. Government were just on the point of concluding an agreement with French Indo-China and when that agreement was arrived at the auction sale of opium at Calcutta would be stopped. A new feature of Geneva discussion was that countries in Far East had definitely desired to terminate smoking of opium as far as possible. Since the second convention of the League of Nations Government considered how far to carry on their obligations in spirit. They had prohibited an export of opium to countries like Persia where measures taken to prevent smuggling were not satisfactory. Government had now decided that in order to carry out their international obligations they must prohibit export as soon as possible. This was noto a mere gesture but a practical method of solving a grave international problem. No doubt financially Government would lose two crores of central revenue but they had decided to make up by either reducing the expenditure in other directions or by tapping other sources of revenue.

The second proposal was to restrict opium cultivation in U. P. It was not possible to indicate within what period this policy could be carried out but Government hoped it would not be unduly prolonged.

The resolutions was carried without discussion.

SELF-GOVT. TO TAMIL DISTRICTS.

Discussion was then resumed on Sir Sankaran Nair's resolution for self-Government to Tamil Districts.

Mr. Khaparde supported the motion, because Tamil Districts had admittedly worked the Reforms well. The basic principle of the resolution was that the best boy in the class must get his reward by behaving well and by taking what was given. The Tamil Districts would progress and this would be an incentive to other people also to behave and work the Reforms well. By obstructing others they would be obstructing themselves.

REMEMBER BENGAL PARTITION

Mr. K. C. Roy opposed the resolution after pointing out his objections on several grounds. He viewed the motion as demand for partition of Tamil Districts and after recalling the bitter memories left behind by the partition of Bengal, he observed that Sir Sankaran's proposal would result in increasing the parachial feeling harming the national advancement of India and making it impossible for them to constitute a real and federal system of Government for India. Financially also the proposal was unsound and the mover had not mentioned revenues and expenditure of his brand new province. Then again. Mr. Roy objected to the constitution of the province on a linguistic basis. This suggestion was of a contagious character and was also impracticable as there were no less than 200 languages in India including minor dialects. He was of opinion that the political and geographical distribution of India as carried out by the British Government based mainly upon regional considerations was the best and safest. No doubt the National Congress had divided the country on the lingnistic basis. That was good enough for federal representation but not for organisations of efficient administrative units. Sir Sankaran Nair had proposed giving to the Tamil Districts practically all federal subjects including railways, military and air forces but somewhat would be the relation between that new dominion and Central Government, he had not stated. The mover was also silent on the question of the contribution of Tamil Districts for the defence of India as a whole. Mr. Roy also asked Sir Sankaran Nair not to ignore the lessons of history. It was autonomous petty Governments set up by Mussalman satraps that led to the ruin of the Moghul Empire. Happily, the British Government had set up a strong central Government with growing autonomous provinces which were striving towards the goal of responsible Government. If that system was tampered with by the creation of autonomous provinces on purely linguistic basis then the edifice would fast decay.

HAND OF FELLOWSHIP

Mr. P. C. Deskachari supported the resolution, though he criticised in some respects the scheme outlined by the mover. The people of Madras had worked the reforms well and now wanted further reforms. He hoped Government would not reject the hand of fellowship extended by this resolution. The scheme was not a very happy one, because he did not like a senate nor he like that 100 members should be sent out after a year from the House of Commons. He supported the motion not out of provincial patriotism, but because he believed that it was a demand rightly confined to a portion of the Presidency which was prepared to work the Reforms fully. If there was a bigger demand for the whole of India then there might be objections from various quarters.

GREAT MANY DEFECTS.

Mr. Rattanjee Morarjee opposed the resolution because the scheme suffered from great many defects. He did not agree that the Tamil-speaking race was more advanced than the other parts of India. His objection to the resolution was that as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru pointed out in presidential address three years ago at the Liberal Federation at Poona there should be no provincial autonomy without a simultaneous move for introduction of responsibility in the Central Government. Otherwise, there be a serious conflict between provinces and the Central Government. If Sir Sankaran Nair had brought forward a comprehensive scheme of self-Government for the whole of India introducing the element of responsibility in the Central Government except, perhaps, the army and foreign departments then he would have sympathised with it but the scheme now outlined was not a practical one.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan also considered the scheme of Sir Sankaran Nair as unpractical. He emphasised that unless the army for the province was efficient and trained under one man it would be difficult to demand the provinces in times of emergency.

The Raja of Bobbili characterised the scheme of Sir Sankaran Nair as bewildering and doubted whether it was wise to accept it, especially when the condition of masses was ignorant and illiterate. There were great many social, religious and political differences among the people and there was not that union of hearts that was so essential for working the scheme of Sir Sankaran Nair. Self-Government, he opined, must be in stages and if complete self-Government was granted to Tamil Districts now when the people were not fully developed for it then it would be nothing but infliction of undeserved calamity on the innocent classes.

FITNESS OF MADRAS.

Sir Sankaran Nair, in replying to the debate, addressed himself mainly to the arguments advanced by Mr. Crerar on behalf of Government. He pointed out that his motion contained the general principle of self-Goverment and then he outlined that he considered might be the main lines on which that principle could be worked. It was for Government to alter or modify the scheme as would be considered best in the circumstances before making the final recommendation to His Majesty's Government. On the question of universal adult suffrage there was a great difference of opinion between him and Government. He adhered to the view that universal suffrage was to safeguard the interests of masses This was his conviction based on forty years of public life in India. He realised the force of objection that the grant of universal adult suffrage at a time when the masses were not educated would be a serious step but he did not agree that they could entrust to the higher classes the salvation of the lower classes. What had English Government done to educate the masses all these years in spite of their professions? Then Sir Sankaran Nair pointed out that he was not demanding self-Government to Tamil Districts merely on language test. He was not opposed to Andhras or Canarese getting self-Government. But he was merely confining his demand now for Tamil Districts. For had not Lord Birkenhead admitted that every province must work out its own salvation and Madras Presidency had shown itself fitter for advance than any other province?

A DANGER.

Mr. Crerar in winding up the debate emphasised it was dangerous to grant complete self-Government when the electorate was not fully politically developed for it. There was a great difference between promoting an enquiry and precipitating a decision. The mover had fallen into the danger of endeavouring to participate a decision. It was a danger into which the Council should not fall. It was a danger into which with all its responsibilities for examination formulation and execution of policy of Government of India could not and would not permit itself to fall.

The resolution of Sir Sankaran Nair was then put and lost without division.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

A. P.

"A PLEASURE TO SEE."

Some women have such a delightfully fresh natural complexion and reflect such radiant health and charm that the sight of them gives pleasure wherever they go. There are others, on the contrary who, whilst possessed of beautiful features, can only be looked upon with feelings of sadness because of their sickly appearance, despite whatever artificial means they may adopt to try to hide the ravages of ill-health.

It is a mistake to suppose that lip stick and cosmetics make good out-wardly the signs of anaemia or of those other debilitating troubles from which so many women suffer at intervals. The only way to restore natural plumpness and color to the cheeks, rosiness to the lips, sparkle to the eyes, true womanliness to the figure, is through the blood, by purifying and enriching the blood. Not only do Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do this, but they revitalize the nerves, regulate the bodily functions, revive the appetite, build up the whole system.

In brief, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a powerful remedy for all disorders which are traceable to impoverished blood and general weakness of the nervous system, and they are equally good for men as well as women. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Chemists everywhere sell them. @ Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. But remember, nothing else is just as good as

Dr. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS,

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co.,
A. M. Thakkar Vishram Ramji & Co.

'AMBER TIPS
INDIA'S FINEST TEA

GROSSMITH'S
Wana-Ranee
Perfume of Ceylon

LOVERS of sweet scents describe Wana-Ranee as a dream of Oriental fragrance.

WANA-RANEE FACE POWDER
is adherent and unobtrusive, and delicately perfumed.

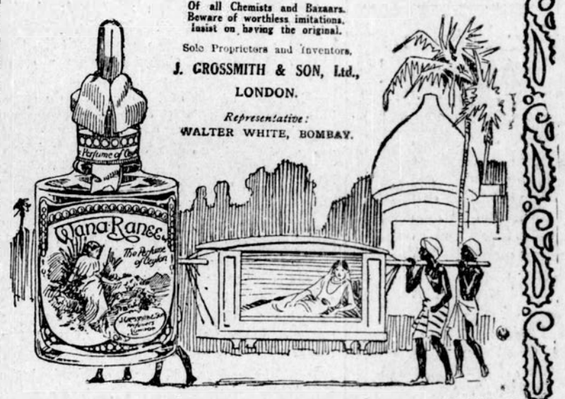
WANA-RANEE TOILET CREAM
(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Soap, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations.
Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors,
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

Representative:
WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.



Get your eyes examined by us and Save Your Consultation Fees.

To avoid mistakes please note our address carefully.

We give services of a qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon holding exceptional testimonials from the world-renowned Royal London (Moorfield) Ophthalmic Hospital for which we charge nothing.

Our charges are very moderate; our work prompt and accurate.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & COMPANY,
(ORIGINAL FIRM.)
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
71, Esplanade Road, Opp. Bombay Club. - Fort, Bombay.

BROWN'S AFROTONA.

(Regd.)

A GREAT INFUSER AND REJUVENATOR of the AGE

AFROTONA is proved to be a marvellous remedy for weakness and nerve disease.

It is a boon to those suffering from Neurasthenia, Emaciation, and loss of nerve force. **AFROTONA** is the ideal Tonic for rebuilding weak nerve cells and wastage of the body. It enriches the blood and feeds the nerves. **AFROTONA** is a marvellous remedy for removing the after effects of Malaria, when other costly and so-called nerve Tonics have failed.

AFROTONA being quite harmless may be used with confidence, in cases of fagged or worn out nerves.

AFROTONA, THIS LIFE-GIVING NECTAR is prepared in the modern British Laboratories, and is a compound of the choicest and best selected drugs known to the medical profession.

AFROTONA never constipates.

Only males should use Afrotona.

50 Pills for 50 days treatment
Price Rs. 10 only.

Packing Postage Free

SOLE AGENTS for India.

A. M. THAKKAR,
CHEMISTS,
Ida Building, Juma Masjid,
BOMBAY, No. 2.

WHAT IS YOUR GOAL

Many people SAVE for rainy days.

Some people SAVE for a Home or a Motor Car.

Some SAVE for Holiday Enjoyment.

Others in order to give education to their children when they grow up.

Some SAVE to live comfortably when they retire from active work.

Others SAVE to see their children live comfortably after them.

Whatever be your goal the only SURE way of reaching it is by Regular Saving and Prudent Investing.

Choose your goal, and open a HOME SAVINGS BANK account with the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Determine what you should save each month and deposit that amount regularly.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

Where other Patents A failure!

P. RAMACHENDRAYYA, Esq;
Honorary Magistrate, Kurnool.

"The 2 Doses of Kesari's **LODHRA** gave an instant relief in case of a dreadful disease of vomiting and chronic uterine disorders attended with fever, and in a case where many Indian and European medicines have failed. I will call it an 'Ambrosia.'"

For full Particulars consult your Chemists or Apply to

"Kesari Kuteeram", Egmore, Madras.
Bombay Agency with

KAVIRAJ PICHU AIYER.
17, First Buildings,
Matunga, BOMBAY.

OFFERS LIMITED TRY

Orders for one "Tara" 18 ct. Rolled Gold Lever Pocket Watch will cost you Rupees Five with one "C" Regd Time piece free—You will find inside the dial a stamped guarantee of five years, by the manufacturers. Realise then, the durability, order now for one—

"EMDEN" Fountain Pen Rs. 2-8
with 14 ct. Gold Nib.

WRITE NOW

CAPTAIN WATCH Co. P.B. 265. MADRAS

THE STUDY OF HISTORY

ITS LIBERALISING VALUE

PROF. F. S. MARVIN'S LECTURE.

The liberalising value of historical study was emphasised by Prof. F. S. Marvin in the last of the series of lectures delivered by him under the auspices of the Bombay University.

The conventional teaching of history prevalent in modern schools and colleges, he said, was often very different from history as it really is. History, truly defined, is the full and recent record of man's achievement and evolution on earth. As a great author has said "All history is contemporary history." History thus understood implies the doctrine of man's growth and progress. This definition was difficult to square with the canons of conventional history teaching.

There were two names, continued Prof. Marvin from which to date modern scientific history. One was Edward Gibbon, the English historian who had given a panorama of the march of whole mankind on his canvas. The other was a Frenchman, Condorcet, the author of "Sketches of History" who was even superior to Gibbon in the "forward look." They treated past events as stepping stones to the present time. This evolutionary method of treating history was the correct and the most fruitful way of studying the progress of mankind.

THE "HISTORICAL SPIRIT"

These ideas became more solid in the nineteenth century which might be rightly regarded as the historical century. It was marked by the development of the "historical spirit" which meant absolute addiction to truth and impartiality without any bias or prejudice. This spirit is the best training for putting ourselves in the place of others which is the essence of impartiality. When we realise that all ages and peoples have their own standards as we have, and that every institution had its justification at the time of its origin, then we have the beginning of the historical spirit.

"Know yourself"—this might be taken as the motto of history, because history is knowing ourselves on a large scale, which means knowing the whole society and man of which we are a part. History is thus a record of progress "broadening from precedent to precedent." There is nothing comparable to it for cultivating in us a sense of the dignity of mankind. The most inspiring names that we find in the past or the present are generally those who are most permeated with historical study. For instance, Sir Walter Scott who possessed the quality of sympathy in a pre-eminent degree, because he was deep-based on a knowledge of the past and respect for the past. The French author Alexander Dumas is another instance in point. These men were not concerned with the trivialities of the market-place which go by the name of "politics," but they were digging into the past to look for that on which our nature is built. Further, history makes us conscious that the lives of our forefathers have converged into our own lives.

"LOOK BACKWARD."

"To look forward, you must look backward," continued Prof. Marvin. While science organizes modern society, it is the history of the part that builds up a common spirit among the people. It is through the broadest aspect of history that we come into sympathy with the ideals of internationalism and universal brotherhood which are symbolized, to some extent, by the League of Nations. If we project our minds back to the earliest knowledge of mankind, man is found isolated and living in caves, feeble and narrow-minded. How different is the corresponding picture at the other end of history which is represented by our own state. The modern society is so complex and highly-organized that we are sensitive even to what is happening at the other end of the world. All this is the result of human co-operation.

Proceeding, Prof. Marvin, emphasised the necessity of a proper background of a general outline of world-history, and said that biographies must include not only politicians and state-builders but also artists, men of letters, scientists, discoverers and men of eminence in every of human activity. He suggested that in studying remote periods of hisory, the most interesting and significant feature of the time might be selected as the staring point of study. For instance, in the case of Egypt, the pyramids; and in the case of Greece, the Parthenon which is the most typical thing in Greek civilizaion.

"The evolutionary tendency of human life," said Prof. Marvin in concluding, "the growth of humanity and the unifying factors—these should be the most dominant conceptions in the study of history. The League of Nations is the inevitable process of history, and the proper way to appreciate its ideals and significance is the historical approach."

MURDER IN BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

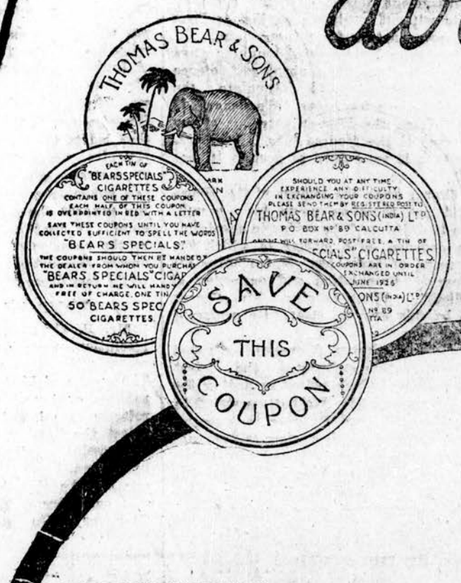
A correspondent writes:—In the village of Agarkhed Taluka Indi, District Bijapur, Venkappa Tukkappa Radder was murdered in cold blood by some ruffians on Saturday, the 13th. The culprits have absconded.

A similar murder was committed in the year 1923. The police were unable to find out the murderers and bring them to book.

BEARS SPECIAL CIGARETTES

Your attention is directed to

Bears' "Specials" (NEW MILD BLEND)



The Coupons which are packed in the tins WITH THE RED AND WHITE LABELS HELP YOU TO OBTAIN FREE CIGARETTES

THE CONDITIONS OF THIS SCHEME ARE CLEARLY PRINTED ON EVERY COUPON. SAVE THESE COUPONS (EACH HALF OF WHICH IS OVERPRINTED IN RED WITH A CAPITAL LETTER) UNTIL YOU HAVE COLLECTED THE NECESSARY 13 LETTERS TO SPELL.

BEARS SPECIALS

THEN HAND TO YOUR DEALER THE 13 HALF COUPONS, WHICH YOU HAVE COLLECTED AND HE WILL GIVE YOU IN EXCHANGE AND FREE OF ALL CHARGE ONE TIN CONTAINING 50 BEARS' 'SPECIALS' CIGARETTES (NEW MILD BLEND) THOMAS BEAR & SONS (INDIA), LTD.

MANUFACTURED FROM CHOICE VIRGINIA & CAROLINA TOBACCO

MAXIMUM PRICE Re 1/- PER TIN OF 50

MILD BLEND CIGARETTES

BEARS SPECIAL CIGARETTES

STORM IN HINDU MAHASABHA.

CLASH BETWEEN RIVAL PARTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 16.

The session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, the ninth of its kind, that has just ended has been an eye-opener. It has brought its promoters for the first time in real touch with the currents and cross currents that beset its path. Indeed the whole problem of the Indian policy is in a sense dependent upon the success in its own mission of the Mahasabha movement and yet in its early career it has faced a storm which had almost shipwrecked it. Prophets proved false. Issues which with a big beat of drum were being announced as most controversial either dwindled into insignificance or never came up at all before the open Session.

A real storm raged round what was thought to be a harmless proposition. The fact of the matter is that the Hindu Mahasabha movement which had hitherto received an enthusiastic response from the Hindus was an expression of their indignation at the Muslim aggressors and it was hailed as providing a platform for common action. But as riots which were at one time the normal order of the day are disappearing, the Hindu community is being once again lulled into the belief that all is well.

At any rate, there are some among them like Rai Kedarnath, retired Session Judge, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the present session, who believe that the community can progress and protest itself by haking a common cause with Government and be loyal. But the promoters of the Mahasabha, Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpatrai, believe that the only way to attain solidarity and to hasten the advent of Swaraj is to remove those weaknesses in our social system that tend to keep us apart and make a prey to other communities. How then can the plans for attaining unity be laid? This was the question that the Ninth Session was summoned to answer. Different groups had different answers to suggest. For 12 hours the Subjects Committee of the Mahasabha discussed the remedy of a poliutical platform for the Mahasabha to unite the diverse social elements under its banner. It was argued that they might have to wait till Greek calends to have social unity, and that to have a common communal policy was the best cement.

This recommendation would not have been treated seriously but, for the fact that a large element from the Punjab, backed also by big landlords of the United Provinces, stood for it. In the Punjab the position is peculiar there. Even now parties function on communal lines but that is neither the case in, nor the best course for, other provinces. The absurdity of roping together all the diverse political elements in the community was apparent. And the formula that was ultimately adopted though in nature of a compromise will in effect leave the existing position unaltered and the Hindu Mahasabha's hands will remain clear of political complications. Its one request that the various political parties may so arrange their programme as to leave their members freedom to vote on matters communal may make some appeal to party leaders.

When this resolution came before the open Mahasabha, Lala Duhichand read a message from Pandit Motilal Nehru denouncing any attempt to Lave a political programme for the Mahasabha as suicidal. Pandit Malaviya considered this statement as a little presumptuous and throwing cold water on the movement. He now brought into use his most persuasive gifts and there was not one in the audience who was not moved by his assertions that the Mahasabha was a vital necessity, that a community which can produce a Mahatma and a Deshbandhu Das should never despair of solving its problems. Otherwise, the Council election question had a smooth passage and the cry has for the moment been buried unless Bhai Permanand who has the spirit of a missionary is able once again to bring this cry to life which he threatened to do even by being out of order in speaking on a different resolution. He honestly believes that the Congress has sacrificed Hindu interests. Thus the political unity being impractical even if desirable, the Mahasabha was thrown back on chalking out a programme for bringing about a more lasting unity based on a social reconstruction. Here the greatest difficulty was faced.

The rival flag that the Sanatanists had raised by summoning their own forces for the formation of an All-India Sanatanist Conference was indicative of the mentality of the orthodox section. They were organized by Pandit Din Dayal a life-long co-worker of Pandit Malaviya. But with a narrow vision rather than discuss the issues in all their bearings in the Working Committee or the Subjects Committee Pandit Din Dayal and his followers conspired to indulge in some spectacular demonstration. But the secret of such a move was well kept the Working Committee finding that the last year's resolution on the subject of depressed classes and untouchability had left some loophole which the rival missionary societies of Christians and Muslims had exploited thoroughly. He framed a new resolution which while removing that loophole left the actual position materially as it was last year. Pandit Malaviya was a party to this formula when it came before the Mahasabha. It had a most patient and enthusiastic hearing from the audience numbering over ten thousand, and when the time came for its adoption the determined orthodox minority that had spread itself from the dais to all parts of the pandal rose as if on a signal with a threat to walk out without explaining its attitude.

RIVAL PARTIES' CLASH.

Their Sanatinist volunteers had come in and some of them began to pick up quarrels with the Mahasabha volunteers, but the latter's forebearance averted any untoward happening. Some sadhus and a pretentious Swami insisted on walking out. The enlightened Sanatanists were not with them but the dichards were sufficiently vocal to bring the proceedings to a stand-still for two hours. There was a pandemonium and confusion which now and then Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpatrai controlled only to be broken again by this determined unruly element, but when in the end they were told by Pandit Malaviya to walk out they felt that their number being too small to make any material difference to the audience in the pandal they kept to their seats.

Considering this Swami Sharadhananda was very wise in having previously decided not to raise the issue of widow re-marriage which would have actually split the Mahasabha movement. The fact is that Mahasabha has a great mission to perform in bringing about cautiously but as rapidly as circumstances can permit social reconstruction and promoting the social unity for our present social order is not only responsible for our dwindling numbers but very definitely stand in the way of advance towards Swaraj. This is the first big shock that the Mahasabha's ship has felt. Its captain, pilot and the crew need not lose heart. Their destination is noble, but navigation in these waters must be extremely taxing and annoying. Every Hindu must work to make the movement a success for no lasting Swaraj can be achieved without first attaining Hindu solidarity.

SECOND NAIDU CONFERENCE.

It has been decided to hold the Second Naidu Conference on the 2nd and 3rd April 1926 at Madras. The Conference is open to Naidu ladies and gentlemen of all subsects. The objects of the Conference are the general uplift of the Naidu Community. Politics are strictly excluded. Mofussil Associations are requested to nominate delegates to the Conference. The fees for the members of the Reception Committee is Rs. 5 and above and for delegates Re. 1. Ladies and visitors have free admission. Free lodging and boarding will be supplied to mofussil members. Mr. R. Madanagopal Naidu will be the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Sir Kurma Venkata Reddy Naidu will preside. Donations and subscriptions are payable to Mr. K. Venkataswamy Naidu, 125, Audiappa Naick Street, Madras. Letters to be sent to Mr. M. Sundaram Naidu, 72, Pedariar Coil Street, George Town, Madras and telegrams to "Almond" Madras.

HOLLAND'S INDUSTRIES FAIR.

The Consul for the Netherlands informs that from the 7th to 16th September 1926, Holland's Industries Fair will be held at Utrecht, Holland. The fair will be international and any articles exported from this country will be welcome for exhibition.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY (CONTINUED FROM SATURDAY.)

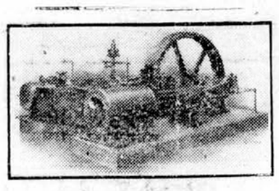
FIAT

THE CAR OF INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION

10 H.P. Rs. 4200 DE LUXE

A. HYLAND LTD.

HUGHES ROAD :: :: :: BOMBAY



"LEES" High Class Machinery

STEAM ENGINES,

WOOD-WORKING MACHINES, Etc.,

Inquiries solicited by

Sole Agents,

M. H. DINSHAW & CO.,

Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

BUTTER MILK CREAM

BYCULLA DAIRY FARM

Behind Victoria Gardens, Near Maratha Hospital off Sussex Road. Bombay 12

Telephone No. 42110.

Drink a glass of fresh pure Milk daily, if you wish to gain health.

We guarantee our Milk, Cream and Butter to be absolutely pure and fresh.

Free delivery in districts between Colaba & Matunga

Buffalo's Milk As.6. per Seer

Cow's Milk As. 7 per Seer.

Rich Cream @ Re 1-4 per lb.

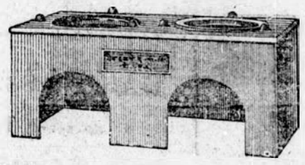
Fresh Butter @ Re 1-4 per lb.

Special terms and quotations for merchants, Restaurants, Hotels, etc., on application.

Cast Iron

CHARCOAL CHULA

(Cooking Stove.)



Lasts Life-Time, easy to handle economical.

Thousands are in use.

Price for Single Rs. 4

Double Rs. 7

THE GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING Co., Ltd.

Opp. SHARE BAZAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

Overland

THE ECONOMICAL CAR

Rs. 2750

A. HYLAND LTD.

HUGHES ROAD :: :: BOMBAY.

DRY & CHEMICAL CLEANING
BY THE
ENGLISH PROCESS
COLLARS AND SHIRTS GLAZED IRONED AND TURNED BY ELECTRIC MACHINERY
DRESSES AND SUITS NICELY LAUNDERED OR CLEANED AT REASONABLE RATES
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY
Dry Cleaning, Dyeing & Electric Finishing Works
2/24 Homam Street, Fort, BOMBAY
THE ONLY FIRM IN THE EAST WITH AN UP TO DATE CLEANING PLANT

All New Varieties in

FRENCH FLOROLEDES

and also

FRENCH AND CHINESE CREPE-DE-CHINES

and other Novelties

IN VERY PRETTY SHADES AND DESIGNS

Please call at :

AHMED E. ESAALI

Silk Mercer

(The Economy Shop)

Empire Building, Hornby Road, FORT.

23

Dr. E. J. Treasuryvala,

ELECTROTHERAPEUTIST, M.D.

L.R.C.P, L. R.C.S., L.F.P.G. (Edin.) Late Clinical Assistant (Elec

Address (St. Bartholomew's Hospital, (London).

Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, BOMBAY

IS

The Only Doctor in India

WHO CURES

HYDROCELE

Cent Per Cent

by a UNIQUE PROCESS of his own without confining the patient to bed a single day. Patients attend to their daily avocations as if nothing was done while under treatment.

On receipt of 4 annas in stamps at the above address a couple of booklets will be sent which will convince even the most sceptic about this unique cure.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY CO.

PROFIT OF 48 LAKHS.

The report to be presented to the Shareholders at the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Coy., on Thursday, the 25th March, 1926 says:—

	Rs. as. ps.
The total revenue for the year 1925 from all sources, amounted to	1,15,52,217 0 9
The total expenditure amounted to	76,03,536 2 1
The net receipts from the year's working aggregated	69,48,680 13 10

From this balance the following further items of expenditure have to be deducted before arriving at the net profit available for distribution:—

Interest for the year on the 7 per cent. Debenture Debt	7,00,000 0 0
Provision for Depreciation:—	
General Account ..... Rs.	11,43,495
Special Account ..... ,,	2,51,805
Total	13,95,300 0 0
Provision for Reserve against fluctuations in value of Assets	75,000 0 0
Provision for Writing off Rights and Concessions	40,710 0 0
Provision for Writing off Expenses re: Extension of Debenture period	1,02,852 4 3
Writing off Balance to debit of Live Stock disposed of	1,576 4 0
After making these deductions aggregating	23,15,853 8 3
there remains an available balance of profit of	46,32,842 5 2
to which has to be added the amount brought forward from 1924 Account	1,74,746 7
making a balance of profit available for distribution of	48,07,588 12 11

The Directors recommend that this sum be appropriated as follows:—

To Dividend for the year on 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares	6,30,000 0 0
To payment of Dividend for the year on the Ordinary Shares at 14 per cent.	37,80,000 0 0
To Bonus of one month's pay to the Company's Officers and Employees	1,85,000 0 0
To be carried forward to next year's Account	2,12,588 12 11
Total	48,07,588 12 11

Note.—Dividend on Ordinary Shares amounts to a total payment of Rs. 7 per share for the year, of which half-yearly interim dividend at 2/8 per share was paid in October, 1925.

RETRENCHMENT.

The year 1925 was a difficult one. Depression in trade was general and severe, and the Company felt its effects in both Departments—Supply and Tramways. The depression was accentuated by the Mill strike, which lasted for two and a half months, inducing a large exodus from the City and a consequent reduction in Tramway earnings, especially on the services in the North of the Island. The influence of these two forces is shown in the Balance Sheet. The revenue from Supply expanded by Rs. 3.30 lakhs whilst that from the Tramways fell by Rs. 3.27 lakhs. A policy of severe, but prudent retrenchment was instituted, with the result that the net earnings of the Company are larger by Rs 3.45 lakhs. A satisfactory improvement in the ratio of expenditure to earnings was effected. The policy of retrenchment is being pursued and is expected to give further beneficial results in future.

The Power Station at Kussara was closed on January 11th, since which date the Company has derived the whole of its supply of electrical energy from the Hydro-Electric Companies.

The 7 per cent. Mortgage Debentures, which were due to mature as to Rs. 50 lakhs on 1st July, 1928 and Rs. 50 lakhs on 1st October, 1929, have been renewed for seven and nine years respectively. This will furnish the opportunity of providing resources to deal with those debentures, by the time they mature, without prejudice to the interests of the present shareholders.

TRAMWAYS.

Revenue	1924 Rs.	1925. Rs.
Gross Receipts	63,67,308	60,40,112
Operating Expenses	40,46,773	37,09,814
Income and Super Taxes	2,15,931	2,28,269
Total	42,62,704	39,38,023
Net receipts	21,04,604	21,02,089

The arbitration with the Municipal Corporation concerning the fares to be charged over the Gowalia Tank Extension was not completed, and this line was not opened during the year. Active measures were taken to accelerate the running of the service and to reduce working expenses. These produced good results; although the Tramway Revenue fell by Rs. 3.27 lakhs the working expenses were reduced by 3.25 lakhs, the net receipts being smaller by only Rs. 2,515. The public has appreciated this quicker service and proposals have been placed before the Municipal Corporation for a still further acceleration, and these, if sanctioned, will be to the advantage of the travelling public. The permanent way, rolling stock, and overhead equipment have been maintained in a high state of efficiency and the Tramway Service generally improved.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

Revenue	1924 Rs.	1925. Rs.
Gross Receipts	80,79,938	84,10,226
Operating Expenses	32,39,578	31,68,848
Income and Super Taxes	4,09,450	4,75,227
Total	36,49,028	36,44,075
Net Receipts	44,30,608	47,66,154

Having regard to the depression in trade the expansion of the Supply Branch was satisfactory. The number of consumers of electrical energy for motive power increased.

INDIAN COTTON FOR LANCASHIRE.

EARL WINTERTON AND TRADE RELATIONS.

The trade relations between India and Lancashire were discussed by Earl Winterton, Under Secretary for India, in a brief address to members of the Manchester Constitutional Club in mail week.

Responding to the toast of his health, Earl Winterton at the outset alluded gratefully to the Lancashire cotton trade's generous response last year to the Government of India's decision to abolish the cotton excise duty. Three years ago, he continued, he had expressed in this same club his opinion that the trade position in India was more favourable than at that time might appear, and that if things went smoothly we should see a vast improvement in it within the next two or three years. Optimist as he had always been about India's trade, he never dared to hope that conditions would be as favourable in 1924 and 1925 as they had proved.

He was informed on the best authority that for the first time, he thought, since the War India was now consuming the same quantity of cotton piece-goods as she consumed before the War. She was buying in the neighbourhood of 3,600,000,000 yards. Of this quantity only 1,000,000,000 yards were imported goods, as against the pre-war average of about 2,600,000,000 yards; and, moreover, Lancashire had now to meet in the Indian market far more acute competition from other countries than before the war. India's production of raw cotton had increased materially during the past few years, and she was looking abroad for fresh markets for the exportable surplus. Hitherto Japan had taken the bulk of it, but India was anxious to sell to Lancashire, and was concentrating on producing a better class of cotton.

TESTS OF INDIAN COTTON

During the first half of the current season, Lancashire had taken delivery of 96,000 bales of this better class of cotton, as against only 86,000 bales in the same period of last season. The Indian Central Cotton Committee was trying to interest Lancashire still further, and had sent 35 bales of different varieties to be tested at Oldham. The results of these tests would be published. It was true that this production was primarily intended to benefit the local mills, but the more India produced of high grade cotton the more would she have for export and the less would she indent on Africa for her supplies so that the competition which Lancashire had to meet would be lessened.

On the position of affairs in India generally Earl Winterton said that as the months and years went on it became to his mind, increasingly clear that men with vision, foresight and goodwill in this country and in India were really working along the same lines—for the gradual development on constitutional lines, of the Government of India within the British Empire; and while it was easy to sneer, as some were inclined to do, at the progress which had already been made, and easy to point to the mistakes that had been made—perhaps both by legislators in this country and by Indians themselves—in working the Reformed Constitution, there remained in his opinion ground for much satisfaction in what had been achieved. After an experience of four years in his present office he was far more confident than at the outset that those of us who lived through the next 15 or 20 years would see in India great changes and developments certainly, but at the end of that time an India which was a stronger and more integral part of the British Empire even than she was to-day. (Cheers)

LABOUR ACTIVITIES.

UNIONS OF TEXTILE WORKERS.

Labour is soon rising high and the workers everywhere are early giving proof of their earnest desire to combine. Since the last Mill strike the textile workers of Bombay have begun systematically to add to their strength so that to day the total number of members on the rolls is very encouraging. Of the Unions so far formed the Mahommedan Union at Madanpura and the Workers' Union at Kurla are the most noteworthy, their subscriptions are also coming in regularly. Paid men to promote further organisation are also employed. The Khatau Makanji Agents are firm in their attitude that they will not give back the cut they have effected in the men's wages as they urge they even from the very first they gave higher wages than other Agents did elsewhere. Therefore, their present reduction is construed by them only as standardisation to the original level now also in force in other mills. The men have put their case before the Millowners' Association and it remains to be seen how matters are mended.

Mr. Jhavwala is organising also two more Unions of other kinds of workers, namely, the Government Menial Staff and the B.B. and C. I. Railway peons, both of whom have represented a catalogue of grievances to him. In the former Union there will be different branches, such as, Excise, Customs, Salt Department, High Court Department, Secretariat, Department and so forth. Some five general meetings have been held the last two of which were held in the compound of Shankar Sett's Temple at Tardeo on two last Sundays under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala. Every week the number of members is satisfactorily and steadily rising.

Even the clerks in Government staff are anxiously watching for opportunity to form Unions.

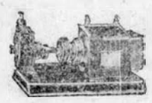
The Peons, Havaldars and such other workers on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line have also sought help and last Sunday they came in a large number to know from Mr. Jhabvala how they should organise themselves. Accordingly a preliminary meeting of these men is coming off next Sunday at Parel or some other place to be fixed hereafter. It will be surprising to notice that both under Government and Railway Companies in India various workers terminate their lives on a pittance most ridiculous to mention here.

In the course of the last week another mass meeting of Railway employees of the G. I. P. line was held at Matunga to protest against the Agent's compulsory enforcement of what are known as staff councils upon the necks of the poor workers, which are evidently intended to crush the men's lawfully constituted Union of the membership is daily on the ascendant. The office-bearers of the Union are repeatedly emphasising the recognition of the Union but equally emphatically does the Agent hurl back the men's request.

Lala Duni Chand and Mr. Wully Mohammad Hussein asked Government questions on the memorial forwarded to the Assembly by Mr. Jhabvala the men's Honorary Secretary on their grievances but the replies received are again disappointing and it is possible the men will now begin to assert their power by organising themselves on a large scale which they are now actively doing.

THINK —— CLUBWALLA & Co.

No Deadly and Expensive 440 Volt line. No Fix Current. No Expensive Fittings. No Foundation. Only 6x12 inches. 2500 to



650 Gallons of water upto 80 feet. Starts from a Plug. Certified by Prominent owners. Demonstrations given. Rs. 390 only.

44, Bastion Road, Fort, (Off Hornby Rd.) Bombay

Special Gold medals in all Exhibitions Since 1910

IC-MIC COOKER

and IC-MIC TEA-BOX.

Details of latest improvements & new inventions from Ic-Mic Cooker

29, COLLEGE ST. CALCUTTA.

Also available at MANACKJI & Co., Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

PASSPORTS TO PLEASURE.

HAPPINESS AND HEALTH! VEERYABUND—HOPE FOR THE HOPELESS.

To those who miss real pleasure and enjoyment in life through want of health and energy, brought about by early exercises and indiscretions or by inherited diseases or other causes, here is a chance of regaining their capacity for pleasure and enjoyment, in taking a course of VEERYABUND—the King of Nerve Tonics. Prepared from the most powerful drugs in India, one pill brings back lost vigour and strength. It enables the young to derive the fullest pleasure without fatigue and the old to taste youth again magically, cures Indigestion, Weak Memory, Weak Heart, Functional Disorders, Spermatorrhoea, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Menstrual Disorders.

PHIAL OF PILLS, Rs. 3.

External Oil for Secret Joy, Rs. 5.

CHANDANAMRUTHA

The Cure-Quick for Gonorrhoea

Sufferers from that most disgusting disease which unfits both man and woman for further life—Gonorrhoea.—may take hope in this rare specifics. The burning and pricking sensation so common to sufferers, is quickly stopped and sores healed up and the patients are made fit again for wholesome enjoyment.

Phial of Pills and Mixture ..Rs. 5.

AMRUTHARATNAKARAM.

45, Bunder Street, MADRAS.

TESTIMONIAL: Dr. S. N. Garga, M. D, H. N. P. B. C. F. R. H. S. (London) Principal, Hydropathic Institute, writes, on examination I found your Pills very efficacious for sexual weakness specially. I congratulate you on your precious invention.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

A CAR ABOVE THE AVERAGE IN QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE

The

BEAN

"TWELVE"

Is essentially Strong and Robust, a car which is thoroughly up to its job, whilst being just as economical in upkeep as the light-car class of vehicle, (Petrol consumption 28-30 m.p.g.)

FEATURES :

TROPICAL RADIATORS (EXTRA LARGE WATER CAPACITY, ELIMINATING ALL POSSIBILITY OF OVERHEATING.)
SPECIALLY STRENGTHENED SPRINGS.
AMPLE GROUND CLEARANCE (10")
4 DOORS.
ADJUSTABLE FRONT SEAT.
4-SPEED GEAR BOX.

PRICE Rs. 5,000

HORMUSJI SORABJI & SONS,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

BEAN CARS

4, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, - - - - - BOMBAY.

Telegrams :—"CAPISTRAS." Telephone :—21560.

READ

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY & SUNDAY

RETAIL PRICE

ONE ANNA only

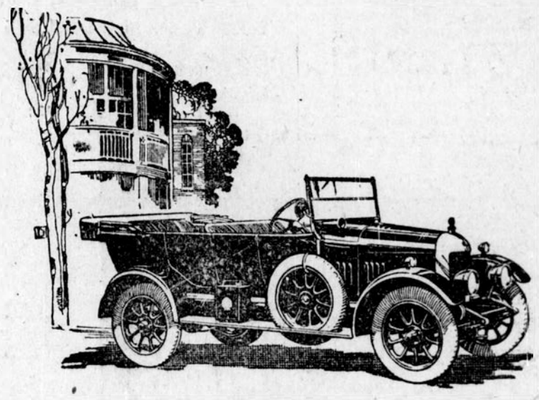
The "Daily" and "Sunday" Editors of the "Bombay Chronicle" can be obtained from any of the following agents:—

AHMEDABAD.—Shah Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDNAGAR CAMP.—Messrs. A. J. D'Souza & Co.
AJMER.—Messrs. B. R. & Sons.
AKOLA.—Mr. P. K. Vaidya.
AMRAOTI.—Mr. M. S. Perkar.
BARODA.—Mr. M. C. Kothari.
BAGALKOT.—V. J. Parvatikar.
BANGALORE CITY.—Messrs. Krishna & Co.
BIJAPUR.—Mr. P. S. Apte.
BELGAUM.—Messrs. V. V. Brothers.
BHAVNAGAR.—Mr. Jethalal Kalianji Trivedi.
BHUSAWAL.—Mr. Govind Gajanan.
BHUSAWAL.—Messrs. Sequeira & Sons.
BROACH.—Mr. H. D. Gulambussein.
CAWNPORE.—Mr. Dindayal Sharma.
DELHI.—Messrs. R. K. Bros.
DHARWAR.—Students' Own Book Depot.
DHOLA JN.—Mr. Dayaram Jivanram Bhatt.
DHULIA.—Mr. V. A. Killedar.
GADAG.—Mr. R. K. Asundi.
GODHRA.—Mr. Jaswantlal J. Pandya.
HUBLI.—Mr. A. M. Dalvi.
HYDERABAD SIND.—S. J. Co-operative Society.
HYDERABAD DN.—Mr. B. V. Muthanna
INDORE CITY.—Messrs. B. Warune & Co.
JALGAON.—Mr. Vishnu Ganesh Bhave.
JAMNAGAR.—Mr. Jethalal P. Bhagat.
JHANSI.—Ganesh Prasad.
JODHPUR.—Mr. Kishora Lal.
JUBBULPUR.—R. D. Mehta and Co.
JUNAGADH.—Mr. Maganlal K. Parekh.
KARACHI CITY.—Mr. Hariram P. Chaude.
KOLHAPUR.—Mr. B. T. Luktuke.
KARACHI CANTT.—Standard Book Stall
KALYAN.—Mr. M. H. Varma.
KIRKEE.—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Lonavla Co-operative Society.
MADRAS.—Ch. L. Narasimharao.
MADRAS.—The Madras News Agency.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Mahableshwar Stores & Pharmacy.
MATHERAN.—Lord's Matheran Stores.
MHOW.—Mr. Hardayal Varma.
NAGPUR.—Mr. D. S. Marulkar.
NASIK.—Mr. B. K. Mithasagarkar.
PRANTIJ.—Mr Shah Ratilal Keshavlal.
POONA.—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
RAIPUR.—Mr. A. T. Bose.
RAJKOT CITY.—Messrs. Dave Vyas & Co.
RATNAGIRI.—Mr. D. G. Mukadam.
SANGLI.—Mr. S. A. Kulkarni.
SATARA.—Mr. G. K. Kanitkar.
SECUNDERABAD.—Mr. B. V. Muthanna
SURAT.—Mr. C. A. Kaji.
THANA.—Mr. Laxman R. Purohit.
WADHWAN.—Mr. Allibhoy Bhaimiya.
WARDHA.—Mr. M. B. Deshpande.

ALL THE RAILWAY STATION BOOK-STALLS OF MESSRS. A. H. WHEELER & CO. AND MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAMS LTD.

MORRIS

CARS OF RELIABILITY—LUXURY—COMFORT & ECONOMY.



You can save 50% in running expenses and still enjoy riding Comfort and Luxury if you buy a MORRIS CAR.

AGENTS:

FRENCH MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED,

(ESTABLISHED 1905).

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegrams : "DIAMOTO." 'Phone No. 21717

SUB AGENTS:

The Nagpur Automobiles, & General Engineering Co. Ltd., Nagpur.
Empire Automobiles, James Street, Secunderabad.
K. Gulamhussein & Son, 250, Main Street, Mhow.
The Guzerat Garage, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.

NOW BOOK YOUR ORDERS FOR

KIRLOSKAR "GERSAPPA" POWER PUMP

Worked BY 1½ B. H. P. or 4 B. H. P. Engines

An entirely New and up-to date Power Pump manufactured in India—for Mills, Factories, Water works, Irrigation, etc. etc.

For full particulars write to :—

K. B. JOSHI & Co.

321, Hornby Road, Fort, P. B. No. 534, Bombay.

SOLE AGENTS for KIRLOSKAR PUMPS

BRANCHES :—KARACHI, CALCUTTA, MADRAS.

Also a large Stock of MYERS HAND PUMPS—POWER PUMPS, WORKING HEADS, etc., can be had of us at the Cheapest Prices.

BATH TUBS

Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatory Basins, Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Filters & Water Coolers.

Prices beyond competition

BALSARA & Co.

29, MEDOWS ST. FORT, BOMBAY.

The PRECISION ALARM

30-hour Movement, Automatic Alarm Stop. All parts interchangeable.
Height—6 inches.
Plain Dial .. .. .. Rs. 9
Radium Dial 12

9 A.M.

And the whole day in front of you. Make the best of it. "Time is money." The old saw remains a concrete and unchanging fact.
The secret of saving time lies in guarding time and the most watchful sentry over Time is the "Precision Alarm."

West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

9 P.M.

"Have a peg before you go. Sorry, old man, no time. Later, perhaps, you find you are twenty minutes early. Such a good host should install a "Precision Alarm." Mention it to him.

Illustrated Folder FREE on request

THE MOST POPULAR PAPER IN NORTHERN INDIA

The Hindustan Times,

Is the best advertising medium, being issued from the Imperial City and having a very wide circulation in the provinces of U. P., the Punjab, Central Provinces, Rajputana Delhi, N. W. F. Provinces, and the Indian States.

Apply :—

MANAGER,
HINDUSTAN TIMES, DELHI

"ASTROLOGY"

WONDERFUL FORETELLING By HANUMATH—UPASI

Send your selected questions with your time and date of birth or time of writting the questions. You will get their accurate reply. Omit questions re Theft and Government

Charges :—One to 5 Questions	Re. 1-0-0
Above 5, extra each Question	Re. 0-8-0
Annual Life reading for one year	Rs. 5-0-0
Annual Life reading for 5 years	Rs. 10-0-0

(1) Mr. Balakrishna Mudaliar, Mitta Zamindar of Marandahalli, Salem Dt., writes under date 17th June, 1925 :—"The Life reading furnished by you last year was carefully examined by me and I found everything correct."

(2) Mr. V. K. Kanthiah, Astrologer of Anuradapuram, Ceylon, writes in his letter 23-5-'25 :—"I was greatly astonished to find your answers correct, to the questions I have asked you. I have also recommended you to all my friends."

For further particulars Please apply to

Proff. :—T. S. KRISHNASAMY AYYAR, Astrologer.

VILLUPURAM P. O. S. I. R. (Madras Presidency). (S. India).

DO YOU WANT BUSINESS?

Then ADVERTISE in

"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA"

(ESTABLISHED 1868.)

LARGEST CIRCULATION AMONG INDIANS.
THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
Has done its humble best for the country.

For rates Apply to the SECRETARY,

A. B. PATRIKA, Ltd.,
CALCUTTA.

ZANGI PEN & INK MANUFACTURING CO.
NAI SARAK, DELHI
ZANGI
-REGISTERED-
LATEST IMPROVED
FOUNTAIN PEN
Rs. 6-4
ANTI-CRAMP PEN
3 Times Big & Strong Rs. 18-12
Never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth. Order any style V. P. on 7 days' approval. Lever Clip As. 6. 1 bros ZANGI Inklets, any colour Rupee 1. Protector Pocket Annas 8.
All Pens Repaired and Exchanged.
ZANGI ECHO
A Quarterly Magazine Instructive & Interesting
Free
JOIN THE ZANGI CLUB
— Order to-day. —
ALL AT SAME PRICE
ACTUAL SIZE WITHOUT CAP

BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair-dyes, Indian and English but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Shop No. 55 (B) Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd, by SORAB P. KAPADIA, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Acting Editor :—SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.